SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

[illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

MISSOURI.

favorable symptom is noticed in Missouri. The St. Louis Republican, (late advocate of "armed neutrality" and always on the worst side of every question,) has come out with a new song in its [illegible]. We print an article from that [illegible] herewith, in which the Legislature [at] Jefferson City is bombarded with ten [illegible], and Gov. Jackson's programme for confiscating the July interest on State bonds denounced with the utmost [illegible]. The symptom is a healthy one [and] encouraging for St. Louis as the salvos now pealing out from Baltimore are salutary to that city. The Republican does well to cudgel the dark-lantern traitors at Jefferson City. If they [were] doing any honest work they would [not be] doing it in secret session. They are [thieves] and burglars, plotting how they [can carry] the State into treason, steal the [money] which belongs to the creditors of [the State], and bring down upon their country the combined military force of [illegible], Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin and [illegible], a force capable of running the [illegible] over every city and village of [that] now prosperous and growing Commonwealth.

CAIRO.

[We] place very little faith in the numerous reports which tell of vast bodies of [rebels mass]ing up on Cairo from the South. [Those] who have witnessed the difficulty [and delay] of arming, equipping, provisioning and marching 5,000 men in Illinois under highly favorable circumstances [illegible] affords for such movements, [will doubt] the possibility of concentrating [a dangerous] force upon Cairo, from points [south] at this date.

[Col.] McArthur's regiment will leave [to-night] for Cairo, this evening, probably making in all, five full regiments exclusive of the artillery.

KANSAS.

[Gov.] Robinson has issued his proclamation calling for eleven regiments, and fixing [their] respective headquarters. This would [be a pre]tty hard strain on any other State [of] equal population. But Kansas contains a larger proportion of men accustomed to fighting and fond of the amusement than any other member of the Confederacy. Their crops are all in the [ground], and they can now leave home for [excursions] into Arkansas and Missouri (in [the] sec des) without inconvenience [to them]selves, but with immense inconvenience to any enemy they may happen [to en]counter. Gen. Lane will probably [lead] a large detachment down into Texas, [and Mo]ntgomery will have a corps of [sharp]shooters and stabbers for any desperate service that may be required on the [Western] and Southwestern frontier.

BEAUREGARD.

We cannot afford to lose Beauregard. [He is] signalized a traitor as he ought not [to] perish by a common shot. Providence [has] designed for him a cross-beam and a [hemp] rope. We give no credence to the [report] that he was killed during the [bombard]ment of Fort Sumter.

FROM CHICAGO VIA NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers are in high [glee] over a dispatch which announces that [tw]enty Chicago volunteer companies re[fused] to take the oath when about being [mustered] into the service of the United [States]." This piece of intelligence is [the] same sort of stuff as the 300,000 privateers anxious to take Jeff. Davis's letters of [marque] and reprisal.

We assure our New Orleans exchanges [that] not one company, not one man, of the [whole] force sent into the field by Chicago [re]fused to take the oath, but on the [con]trary, some two thousand are struggling [for] the privilege of taking that oath and [are] unable to get into the service. They [want] the privilege of serving under an [offic]er who will lead them straight to the [illegible]

WHAT NEXT?

The telegraph gravely informs us that [the reb]els have got a stock of provisions [stored] at Richmond, sufficient for two [years'] supply. We suppose that the 300,000 privateers will be allowed to take their [supplies] from this prodigious granary. No [nation] under the sun ever had a two years' [supply] of provisions, except Egypt under [its] provident Pharoah. No nation under [the sun] could survive one year's failure of [its] crops, without access to the stores of [other] people. Some particular sections of [our] countries might pass through such a [crisis] by hoarding its grain and provisions, but the seceding States of America [are] not and never have been among the [number]. What next?

Bad Blunders.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

The Banks of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa [are] for the most part based upon Southern [State] Stocks. The consequence is that their [pa]per is worth only little more than 30 per [cent]. This makes a loss of thirty or forty [mil]lions to the people of those States. A [large] portion of these stock are Missouri, and [the] feeling against her is such that, if she [remains] in her allegiance, she will be attacked [illegible] from these States.

The above is full of falsehoods: 1st. The [Bank]s of Iowa have not a dollar of Southern [stock]s as a basis for circulation. 2d. The [Bank]s of Illinois and Wisconsin are based [main]ly on Northern stocks, and their paper is [wo]rth from two to three times as much as the [illegible] states. 3d. The loss, instead of being "thirty or forty millions" is between three [and] four millions. 4th. Very little Missouri [stock] are held by the banks whose notes are [in] circulation as currency. With these exceptions, the item is precisely correct.

Patriotic Contributions.

The patriotic contributions of the people [to] the war during the last three weeks amount [to] the immense sum of 28,277,000. Pennsylvania leads the column with a free gift of [$3],500,000. New York, Illinois and Ohio have [each] given $3,000,000; Connecticut $2,000,000; [M]aine $1,300,000; Vermont and New Jersey, [each] $1,000,000; Wisconsin and Rhode Island, [$]500,000; Iowa, $100,000. The contributions [of] the principal cities are: New York, $2,173,000; Philadelphia, $330,000; Boston, $186,000; Brooklyn, $75,000; Buffalo, $110,000; Cincinnati, $280,000; Detroit, $50,000; Hartford, [$]64,000, and Chicago in private subscriptions [illegible],000, and an offer on the part of her banks to loan the Government $500,000.

☞ At the time of our latest dates from [Mont]gomery, the Confederate Congress was [con]sidering the propriety of adjourning to [Richm]ond, taking with them all the departments. The only thing that will prevent them [from] taking this step is the fear that Richmond [will] be occupied by the American troops in a [ver]y short time, and the nest of traitors might [be] caught in one haul and hanged on one gallows, as Scott hanged fifty deserters in Mexico.

[Twenty]-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company D, [illegible], has set a good example by [holding] a meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed: [illegible]—Cor. N. Y. Trib.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861 NUMBER 268.

MISSOURI.

The Dark Lantern Legislature—Will the July Interest Fund be Confiscated?

[From the St. Louis Republican 8th.]

The dark-lantern policy still prevails in the Legislature at Jefferson City—both Houses are considering every question connected with the political condition of the country in secret session. Those who advocate this concealment of the action of the people's representatives, both by their speeches and their votes, put it on the ground that the Government at Washington ought not to be advised of the wise measures, to say nothing of the violent denunciation of members—as if such denunciation might excite and disturb Father Abraham. There is little reason for this, we apprehend. The President will hardly take much heed of the complaints which may thus be uttered against him, and will only look to the measures which may be finally adopted. But the people have a right to know for what good reason their servants have undertaken to legislate in the dark—to keep concealed from them the arguments by which they are committed to measures which may lead to collision with the Government of the United States—to bring that worst of all evils, civil war, upon the people—and unnecessarily to impoverish and harass them in their fortunes and business. They have a right to know all this, and if they are wrong, to hold them responsible for it, and if right, to applaud them. By virtue of secret sessions, all this information is to be withheld, and a meager journal, over which an impenetrable veil of secrecy rests, and may rest for years, will be the only record of the evil done by them. The members of the Legislature may be assured that this policy, whatever they may think of it in their halls, will meet with an indignant rebuke from the people.

It is understood that the joint committee who have the recommendations of the Governor in charge, will soon report. Their sessions are not so profoundly a secret that their action may not be surmised. They will propose a series of measures, of which the following are the most important: The State, so far as the Military Department is concerned, will be efficiently organized by the passage of a new military bill, not varying materially from that of Major Harris, pending last winter. The main point at issue is to divest the bill of the power given to the Governor to appoint the Major Generals, and to give it to the people. This was the point which divided the members last winter; the tender-footed fearing to take from the people the right to choose their own officers; and those who wanted offices of this grade, and who could not hope for an election, preferring to take their chances of influence with the Governor. This, it is conjectured, will be the point of controversy now, and there will be much dodging in the votes. Having provided for the organization of the militia, the next thing will be to give efficiency to it by providing ways and means for its equipment, and the purchase of munitions of war. To do this, they will propose, as we are advised, a special tax of $1.50 on the thousand, in addition to the taxes now levied by law. They will authorize the issue of one million dollars in bonds of the State, bearing ten per cent. interest, running for one, two and three years, and making them receivable in payment of taxes—such bonds to be of the denomination of $50 and upwards. They will propose to divert the half million of dollars now made payable by law by the banks into the State Treasury, "to the credit of the Fund Commissioners; and also to divert the School Fund, amounting to one fourth of the general revenue, to be used for the same purpose. The war bonds, it is supposed, will be purchased by the people having money to spare, and as a good investment, and to show their patriotism. Out of the funds thus provided, the ordnance, arms and munitions of war are to be provided as rapidly as possible, and the State put in a condition to defend her soil whenever and wherever it is invaded. The exact sum to be realized may be estimated by almost any man—it will not be much less than two millions of dollars. We ought, perhaps, to except out of this sum, about $600,000, which it is determined shall be used in the redemption of the "Revenue Bonds," sold to the State Savings and Boatmen's Institution, two years ago, which mature in July.

How do the people like the programme? Those who dance should pay the piper, and of course no objection should be made to the new tax about to be imposed on them. It is inseparable from the urgency of the case, and should be submitted to. But it will be observed, that the plan *ignores the payment of the State interest in July*, by taking out of the State Treasury the very fund appropriated for this purpose; and this is done in disregard of the pledged faith of the State, with a knowledge that our credit will be wrecked by it, and notwithstanding the very same bill will contain a proposition to issue more bonds, to be sold to the people upon a like pledge of the public faith. And why is this done? Not because the State is bankrupt and unable to pay, for the money will be in hand, but for the reason advanced by these sagacious statesmen, (Heaven save us!) that the bonds are owned by our enemies, and we ought not to pay our debts lest it should be used against us in some possible contingency hereafter. What do they know about it, even if an argument so dishonorable to the State were true? The bonds are held by Savings Banks, by Insurance companies, by the guardians of estates, by people who have purchased them as an investment from which to derive a fixed and certain income. They are to be the sufferers by this failure to meet the State interest. Not only will they suffer, but as the banks of Illinois and Wisconsin are still founded on Missouri stocks, the mere announcement of this fact, when fully ascertained, will have the effect to destroy the credit of those banks, and millions of dollars will be lost to the people by this operation. Better, far better, would it be for the State to arrange with the Savings Banks for the extension of the time for the payment of the bonds held by them, and if this be not enough, to apply to the Banks for another loan—rather than to dishonor the State, and with it the city and county of St. Louis, and every man who has transactions abroad. We implore the Legislature to stop in this downward road to the destruction of all commercial credit. There is no necessity for it. Tax the people to sustain our honor, and they will respond to it. But do not blast our honorable name, never before threatened, by any such frivolous, disgraceful legislation as that which is now under consideration. The reasons are frivolous and contemptible, and the disgrace so complete and humiliating, that the people will not stand it. The State can be armed and put upon a war footing, as it ought to be, by the other means provided in the several measures of the joint committee, and nothing beyond that should be attempted, in secret session or out of it.

All sorts of imaginable sensation stories are kept afloat at Jefferson City, to give backbone to those who would be, without them, disposed to legislate for the honor and best interest of the State. By a great many of the reckless politicians, a collision at St. Louis would be hailed as a God-send, if it would only push the State to extremities, but in this we have every reason to believe they will be disappointed.

Monday night, at a late hour, a caucus was held of some of the members in the Capitol, to determine whether the State should not at once take possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and operate it; and this because some letters had been received stating that the road was engaged in transporting some suspicious looking boxes to Kansas, which might contain arms and munitions of war. Was ever any thing so ridiculous? And this is the kind of entertainment the Representatives of the people are invited to listen to every day.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Rebels Preparing for an Attack.

MONTGOMERY, May 1.—The train from Pensacola has just arrived, and brings several passengers who left Warrington and Pensacola yesterday afternoon. They tell me Gen. Bragg is progressing rapidly in his fortifications, and is nearly ready to "entertain" the forces at Pickens and those in the fleet in a hostile manner. The troops of the Confederate States are in good spirits, and are sanguine of success. But little sickness prevails, and the troops generally are in good health.

There has been some delay at this point (Montgomery) in the transmission of parcels and packages for the troops, but all have now gone forward, and in a day or so more the railway will be completed to Pensacola, and there then will be no further delay.

Vice-President Stephens, I learn, reached this city at noon to-day.

I am informed that the Secretary of War, at the urgent solicitation of the citizen soldiery of Florida, through their deputies in Congress, has decided to call into service, for the frontier, one regiment of infantry from that State.

The Garrison of Fort Pickens.

Fort Pickens is now a place to which considerable interest attaches. Its recent reinforcement, and the detachment from it of the marine guards temporarily landed from the ships off Pensacola, have caused confused ideas of the strength of its garrison to be entertained. Several erroneous statements on the subject having lately appeared in the papers, we append a correct one, premising that arrangements have been made by which 400 artillerists and "boarders" from the fleet could be sent over at any time. Annexed are the companies now in the fort:

	MEN.
Company E, Third Infantry, old garrison	61
Company A, Third Infantry, " "	80
Company M, Second Artillery	60
Company A, Second Artillery	68
Sappers and Miners	83
Companies G, C, E, B, F, E and D, recruits	297
Companies H, K, and — recruits	177
Total	870

These men are all regulars, and about 400 of them first rate artillerists. As 500 could properly work the ordnance, there is quite a respectable force left to repel stormers, and keep the quarters secure, in case of attack. Should the enemy, however, attempt hostilities, the Marine Guards, and several guns' crews from the men-of-war would be signaled for.

Items from the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

It is the officially announced determination of the Virginia Government to contest the occupation of the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington. This is expected by the military authorities here, to result in a battle between the Federal forces and the rebels now in close proximity to the Capital.

Gen. Scott is not quite prepared to advance troops to the other side of the river, owing to the want of cavalry, field artillery, and camp equipage; but a strong force will, nevertheless, cross the river, and assume and fortify positions near Alexandria, as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

An immense freight train with stores for garrison has arrived from Baltimore. The regular transportation of passengers and freight from that city to Washington, will recommence from this date. The passenger trains run daily each way.

All trains over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are strictly searched by the Federal troops, now stationed at the Relay House, under command of Gen. Butler.

A similar process is applied by Virginia forces, at Harper's Ferry.

Advices at the Treasury Department announce a concerted movement among financiers in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to take the $15,000,000 loan at par.

The steamer Cambridge, arrived from Boston via Fort Monroe, threw several additional Massachusetts companies into the Fort. She reports that most active preparations for defense were going on at the Fort, and that as yet no batteries were erected on the right bank of the Potomac.

I learn from the War Department, that ten thousand more troops will be here in the course of six days only, fully armed and equipped. The volunteer regiments will be called hither after this. The forces now here continue to be vigorously drilled. Some corps have already commenced target practice. Brigade and division drills will soon be installed.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

There is some feeling expressed concerning the probable return to New York of the 7th Regiment, at the expiration of their thirty days.

The city has been like one vast parade ground from early morning, and now, at 10 p. m., the shrill notes of the fife, the rubadub of the drum, and the tramp, tramp of our volunteers are sounding on the pavements of Pennsylvania avenue. New Jersey's four regiments have figured extensively and creditably. Their men are intelligent, orderly, and in good condition, while the neatness of their equipage, and correctness of their drill, elicited hearty commendation from those who have examined them to-day. They are quartered on either side of the avenue, occupying private houses and two or three small hotels.

They number, all told, 3,100 men, of whom four companies are guarding the road between this point and Annapolis. The 28th Regiment New York State, all of whose men are Germans and reside in Brooklyn, and of whom one-third have smelt fire in Europe, were sworn in this afternoon, and took up their quarters in the old Representative Hall. No more substantial men are seen here, and every man reported well this morning.

Alexandrians boast of their Secession principles, and the following paragraph may indicate to other sympathizers what such principles entail:

A considerable number of leading merchants of Alexandria have declined to renew their licenses, or, in other words, have concluded to abandon their business there. The well-known banking house of Messrs. Corse & Bro. passed through all the bank troubles in this section occurring of late years, but died of Secession. As it paid interest on deposits, many worthy persons may suffer severely by its suspension of payment. On Sunday night, seven slaves escaped from Alexandria and two from Alexandria county, and are by this time, probably, in Pennsylvania. Virginia, in her Ordinance of Secession, formally released Pennsylvania from her late obligation to return fugitive slaves. So the owners of these nine may thank Secession for their loss.

Col. Curtis, member of Congress from Iowa, has received authority to muster in the two regiments from that State in case the United States officer for that purpose shall not have reached the rendezvous, and has been ordered to make preparations for their equipment.

Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

This has been an eventful day with the New York Fire Brigade. As is publicly known, the day after their arrival, some of them were known to have acted indecorously, so that the entire city rang with their maledictions, greatly to the annoyance of the officers and men, who knew that most of the regiment were good, reliable men. Col. Ellsworth determined to rid his command of the rascals, if they could be detected, and he has succeeded in ferreting out some of them. Others are accused of theft. Col. Ellsworth determined to drum them out of the regiment, and for that purpose had his men drawn up in hollow square, in an open lot behind the Capitol. Having maneuvered with them for a while, greatly to the delight of the thousands who had gathered to witness the novel spectacle, he stepped into the centre of the square and said, "I have the pleasure of presenting to you our old friend and your Lieutenant Colonel, Noah B. Farnham." "Three cheers for Farnham," cried one, when three rousing cheers were given, followed by a regular New York "tiger!" and the Zouave numerical yell.

Col. Farnham has been for some time connected with the 7th Regiment, but at the request of Col. Ellsworth resigned his position there, and has accepted the one mentioned. Col. Ellsworth then, in a lengthy speech, congratulated the men on their fine appearance and proficiency of drill; stated that the Government had promised him full set of Sibley's camp equipage, with marquee-shaped tents; and their present arms, of which they have several different kinds, were to be exchanged for new ones with saber bayonets; that they are to have new uniforms, and two of them; and that, in every way, Government had intimated and promised for them the best of all things.

This speech was interrupted by clappings, and complimentary salutations, such as "Bully for you," "Good boy," "You're my man," etc., all of which the Colonel took with becoming dignity. He also said that they were soon to be sworn into the service of the United States, not for a month, as some regiments have done, but as no other regiment has done, for the war, be it thirty days or thirty years. Some of the men blinked, but a vast majority seemed ecstatic with delight. He told them that any who didn't want to fight, who would like to go home in irons and be sneered at as cowards, to stand out and he would accommodate them instanter. Nary man obeyed.

He then very impressively lectured them on sundry topics, and announced that, greatly to his own regret, he was obliged, for the good of all concerned, for the honor of the regiment, and for the honor of the Fire Department, to disgrace those men who had first disgraced themselves, and brought dishonor upon their fair fame. A file of men was sent for the culprits, when a slow old party appeared, composed of Generals Thomas and McDowell, and Senators Wilson and Baker.

The Generals came to swear in the regiment, and it might all have been done with great empressment in half an hour, had it not been for about two thousand yards of red tape which Gen. McDowell rolled and unrolled several hundred times, till the boys began to swear, and the spectators to ache. Finally, as he proceeded to swear them, President Lincoln's coach, with "A. L." on the panels, and a footman some ten feet high, standing behind, drove up, and his Excellency, accompanied by "Little Tad," in straw hat, made their welcome appearance.

They were saluted by the regiment, and monopolized by the Generals for half an hour, after which they reviewed the troops till it was dark. The oath, in a very unimpressive manner, was then administered to men in squads, by Gen. McDowell and the expulsion of the men was postponed.

This regiment is well quartered, well fed, well drilled, and all well.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Army and Navy Movements.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

A report of the progress of affairs at Fort Monroe has just been made. It says that the artillery school is of the greatest value to the volunteer regiments there, who take the greatest interest in learning the most difficult and indispensable part of military tactics. The spacious parade ground, covering an area of over thirty acres, is daily the scene of exciting sham battles, the regulars and militia sometimes taking opposite sides. The seven companies of United States Artillery in the fort are said to be all "crack gunners," and the young officers attached to them will probably be detailed for some time for instructing the Massachusetts boys. Provisions and supplies are plenty at the fort.

THE BLOCKADE.

The arrangements made for distributing the best artillery men of the blockade fleet among the auxiliary vessels are progressing rapidly, as we learn from a letter dated on board the corvette St. Louis, now off Pensacola. Those ships arriving out from the States with all green hands will receive small detachments of trained sailors from the men-of-war that have been in commission some time, and the best gunners will be put at the most delicate posts. In the United States Navy, there are, it is estimated, 2,400 of the best artillerists in the world—of these, fully one-half are now on the coast, just where they are wanted.

THE FRIGATE WABASH READY FOR SEA.

This morning the United States steam-frigate Wabash was reported ready for sea. Her armament has just been finished, and is a heavier one than she ever carried before. It consists of two ten-inch pivot guns of extraordinary size, weighing over ten thousand pounds each; twenty-eight nine inch guns of nine thousand pounds each; fourteen eight-inch, sixty-three hundred weight; two twelve-pound howitzers, for the launches, and two twelve-pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The battery altogether weighs over three hundred and ninety tons. The armorer's department of the ship has over three hundred pieces of small arms, and the "shot-locker" three thousand eight hundred rounds of solid ball and shell, loaded and empty.—*N. Y. Post.*

An Appeal from St. Louis.

Fellow citizens in the Free States:

Placed on an advanced post of liberty in the present struggle for the maintenance of our government, we have, in obedience to the call of our President, organized the four regiments of volunteers from Missouri. As citizens of a State whose first executive is, as you well know, opposed to the Government of the United States, we, as a matter of course, can not expect support from him or the State government, for furthering the purposes of our Federal Government. We are, therefore, compelled to appeal to the sympathies of our fellow citizens in the free States, who have with unprecedented unanimity come to the support of our Government for the necessary means of providing our first equipment. Many of our men are destitute of the means to purchase the necessary uniform, blankets, etc. Having no claim on our General Government until after three months' service, we appeal to the sympathy of our Union-loving fellow-citizens in the free States for the necessary assistance and support, fully satisfied that a part of that patriotic liberality so freely shown to their own volunteers, will not be withheld from us. Anticipating such sympathy, we will strain every nerve to uphold the authority of our Federal Government in this remote and important post of the great West, against treason and rebellion, in order that the wishes of the patriots and Union-loving men of this country may soon be fulfilled, and that rebellion be forever crushed, and the cause of right and justice be triumphant over treason and secession.

Gov. Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville, Ill., has kindly consented to act for us as receiver and disburser; and, without consultation, we feel at liberty to ask Isaac Sherman, Esq., and Sigismund Kaufman, Esq., of the city of New York, Evans Rogers, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Judge Thomas Russell of Boston, to act in our behalf in these cities.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Colonel First Regiment Missouri Volunteers.
HENRY BOERNSTEIN, Colonel Second Regiment Mo. Volunteers.
F. SIGEL, Colonel Third Regiment Mo. Volunteers.
NICHOLAS SCHUTTNER, Colonel Fourth Regiment Mo. Volunteers.

St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1861.

All papers friendly to the objects of this publication, will confer a favor by copying it into their columns.

More New England Swops—Accident—The Zouaves Bad Boys.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

One of the men belonging to the New York Regiment, was accidentally shot this morning at their encampment, opposite the Relay House, Maryland. He was standing with his chin resting on the muzzle of his gun, which was capped and ready for action, when a movement of his foot caused a discharge, which resulted in instant death. The ball entered his lip and passed up through his brain. He will be buried this evening at sunset, with military honors, Gen. Butler and Staff attending the obsequies.

The War Department is advised that two New Hampshire regiments, and three Maine regiments are ready to march at a moment's notice. Col. Mason W. Tappen, late Member of Congress, commands the First New Hampshire regiment, and will be ordered from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, probably very soon. Vermont and Connecticut also report their forces ready for marching orders.

Hon. John A. Goodwin, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, says the Government can have twenty thousand more men, if necessary, from that State.

The oath is now to be administered to all the remaining clerks in the Treasury and War Departments. As soon as this was known a large number of clerks resigned. In the Sixth Auditor's Office, four clerks in one room resigned. These vacancies are being rapidly filled, as the business of both these Departments is now very pressing. The Treasury has now a large amount of specie on hand.

The Fire Zouaves are continuing their pranks, and expounding to the terrified people of this city their very free and easy ideas about property. Yesterday a squad went into a boot store, cast off their old leathers, selected the best and walked off, telling the tradesman that the Government would make it all right. To day they have been ransacking the Capitol like so many rats, breaking open doors, ripping cushions, and tearing up carpets, knocking down the guards, and chasing imaginary Secessionists through the streets—jumping on coaches, and going it, pell mell. One fellow came across a pig near the White House, when I was up there this morning; he incontinently seized his percine majesty, ripped out his bowie-knife and cut his throat, swearing that pigs had no business in Washington.

Col. Ellsworth is out with a card, disavowing the act of his Zouaves, asserting that the majority are law-abiding, and that he will ship the rest when they take the oath next week. Those I have conversed with say they came for a fight, and are determined to have it. They had better be sent to South Carolina at once, to be pitted against those Palmettoans who say that "the North dare not meet them."

Garibaldi as a Statesman.

HIS APPEARANCE IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE SENSATION HE MADE.

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* thus describes the appearance of Garibaldi in the Italian Parliament:

At ten minutes before two (April 18) the building shook with the frantic applause which announced Garibaldi's arrival. The uproar lasted three or four minutes. The General, who appeared in plain clothes last session, was yesterday clad in his usual red shirt, surmounted by a gray poncho of Scotch plaid, a picturesque and majestic costume. His countenance was flushed, and he bore no trace of the indisposition he had lately suffered from; he looked aged, however. The lion look was sobered by a profusion of gray about the long mane. There was the usual benignant, calm, supremely dignified expression in his face. He had with him Sirtori, Bixio, and a crowd of those minor mortals who fancy they can rise high by hanging on the skirts of great men; Cosipi, Macchi, and, last, not least, Zupetta, a Neapolitan, who made his first appearance in the House. Garibaldi took his seat, as last year, on one of the upper benches of the extreme left. Ricasoli was in his usual place on the right. Cavour and all the Ministers sat around their board. I noticed General Cucchiari, Cialdini, who was also expected to attend, did not show. The oath was administered to Garibaldi and Zupetta.

HE CAUSES AN UPROAR.

Crispi and Bixio here proposed an adjournment of the debate, that time might be given to consider the long and minute statements of the Minister. The motion was negatived; and Garibaldi rose and said (the General spoke with great calmness and self possession, but referred to a manuscript before him, containing a speech written for him, it is said, by Zupetta):

"Italy is made. I put my trust in the army and the nation, and in spite of intrigues, Italy is made. I said it and repeat it, Italy is made. As to the dualism (split) which we are told exists between the regular army and the volunteers, I command one-half of this dualism, and the question is personal to me. I am convinced I never gave rise to this dualism. Proposals for a reconciliation were often made, but mere words. I am a man of deeds. Italy knows it. Whenever I apprehended that harm might come to Italy from division, I always yielded, always shall yield. [Applause.] But I put to the conscience of the honorable Chamber, and of Count Cavour himself, whether I ought ever to shake hands with the man who made me a foreigner in Italy? [Murmurs.] As to dualism, I again say Italy is not divided, for Garibaldi is with all the friends of Italy. [Applause.] I must now address General Fanti. The General compels me to speak of myself. He says that last year he went to Central Italy (where he superseded Garibaldi in command) to put down anarchy."

Fanti and others—No, no! Such an assertion was never made.

Garibaldi—As to the southern army, gentlemen, it has done glorious deeds. In spite of the hostility of the government—

Here the uproar began. Crispi bawls for order. Garibaldi reads on perfectly undisturbed.

Cavour (ironically)—This is your conciliation.

Garibaldi (with great calmness)—I know I speak the truth. Thirty years' service, I think, give men a right to speak out. In spite of the fratricidal war—(increased noise).

Cavour (in a fury)—We protest. We must not be so insulted. The orator must be called to order. General Garibaldi is a bad citizen.

Here the din of voices became terrific. Garibaldi thrice uttered the obnoxious words, "fratricidal war." The President put on his hat, and most of the members rushed from their places. The *melee* in the centre of the hall round the Ministers' table was truly appalling. In the midst of it all Crispi was seen bawling, gesticulating like a maniac. Cheers reigned for fifteen minutes.

GARIBALDI ADMONISHED.

When order and silence was restored the President reappeared in his place, and, after a short admonition to Garibaldi, and a threat to take from him the *parola*, or permission to speak, if he allowed himself unparliamentary expressions, Garibaldi again rose:

"The King is a warrior and an honest man (*guerriero e galantuomo*), and he proclaimed that the southern army had deserved well of the country. The Chamber will say that army did its duty; history will repeat it. Then, what has Gen. Fanti done with it? Could he not have dealt with it as he did with the Central Italian army? Were we not as highly deserving? And, if it was necessary to disband it, could it not be done without humbling it? With six months' pay offered to any who chose to leave the ranks, what army could be kept together? The men went, of course; the officers remained; and even most of them had to resign, so many were the humiliations to which they had to submit."

Intelligence has since reached us of a subsequent reconciliation between Cavour and Garibaldi. This debate, however, is a curious bit in Garibaldi's history.

GEN. SCOTT.—This veteran has reached the classic age—he is 75—and true to the principles of '76.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The North is fighting for the peace of the country, the rebels for a piece of it.—*Post.*

THE REBELLION.

THREATENED ASSAULT ON CAIRO.

From Washington and the Seat of War.

BATTLE SOON EXPECTED.

Movement of Southern Troops.

Beauregard Reported Killed.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Movements of Jim Lane.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 9.—General Prentiss has received positive information from a certain General that Pillow has chartered the steamboats Ohio Belle, Morris, and Hill for the attack on Cairo.

The weather is exceedingly warm to-day. No excitement here. Everything quiet as usual.

There have been no orders yet to stop boats and provisions.

A man was arrested to-day as a spy, who was recognized by a soldier as a man who attempted, with a crowd, to lynch him. He will be tried to-morrow (Friday.) There is great difficulty in preventing the men from treating him with violence.

Gen. Prentiss was waited upon by another Kentucky delegation to day.

From the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Pawnee sails to-day with sealed orders. The Pocahontas has returned from a cruise on the Potomac. She reports everything all right.

[New York Herald Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Letters from Virginia Unionists state that one of the reasons for concentrating troops from the Confederate States in Virginia, was, to increase the secession vote at the coming election.

There are still some traitors in the War Department.

The officially announced determination of the Virginia Government to contest the occupation of the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, is expected by the military authorities here to result in a battle between the Federal forces and the rebels in close proximity to the Capital. Gen. Scott is not quite prepared to advance the troops the other side of the river, but a strong force will nevertheless cross the river and assume and fortify a position near Alexandria, as soon as the necessary preparations are completed.

The Richmond authorities are evidently kept well informed as to the plans of Gen. Scott. The military movements directed by themselves last week show this.

PERRYVILLE, MD., May 8.—Fifteen hundred additional troops arrived from Philadelphia this evening. They include the First Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, Col. Patterson, and Sherman's Battery. The whole force is in a most complete state of efficiency.

Seven large American flags are now flying at Havre de Grace.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to St. Louis on duty.

Gen. James H. Lane was despatched some days since to Kansas on important business connected with the government. He will have command of a large force, and will proceed as soon as possible through the Indian country to Fort Smith for the purpose of taking that post, and all others belonging to the Government in Missouri and Arkansas. Gen. Lane stated before leaving Washington, that with 1,000 men, such as he could bring into the field, he could march successfully through that entire section of the country. Seven hundred men under his command will be composed of the same class that served under Capt. Montgomery.

The first through passenger train from Baltimore since the 19th, arrived here (at Perryville) this morning. The regular passenger travel and trains of freight will recommence from this date. Three passenger trains will run daily each way.

Congressman Bouligny, from Louisiana, arrived here to-day from New Orleans. He states that 4,000 soldiers have left that city for Lynchburg, Virginia, and that large bodies of troops from other parts of the Confederate States are moving in the same direction. He says a strong Union sentiment still exists in New Orleans, but is kept in complete subjection, by the Secessionists.

The graduating class of West Point Cadets arrived here to-night. They will be employed in drilling volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A Northern gentleman from Richmond, reports large numbers of troops are pouring in from the South. Nearly 1,000 men are manufacturing arms. They have provisions enough for two years, and plenty of ammunition, except percussion caps. Several persons are now in Northern cities trying to get a sufficient supply.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the Legislature of North Carolina organized on Wednesday. A bill calling a Convention of the people passed unanimously. An election for delegates will be held on the 13th, and the Convention will assemble on the 20th.

NEW YORK, May 9—The *Herald* says the Confederate troops will be withdrawn from Pensacola and marched North.

The Government has positive information that only 4,000 men are at Harper's Ferry, and the place can be easily taken with 3,000 well-armed men and a park of artillery. It is proposed to do it with the coöperation of the Pennsylvania troops on the other side.

The *Times'* dispatch says orders have gone from the War Department to put Cairo in the best military condition. There should by Saturday night be 15,000 men there.

Jeff. Davis has notified Gov. Letcher of his intention to command the troops in person.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Official advices from Pensacola say the ships are amply supplied with everything for six months, and Fort Pickens in excellent condition and cannot be taken by any force now there.

The same informant reiterates the report that five men have taken oath to assassinate Lincoln and Scott.

The *World's* dispatch says the Virginia troops that evacuated Alexandria are back again.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Steamer Kedar has arrived, bringing the family of Col. Dimick from Fort Monroe. This Fort is ready for any emergency.

The Quaker City is blockading Cape Henry.

It is said that Virginians are fitting out the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown to run the blockade off James River, where the Monticello is stationed.

The report that 5,000 secessionists were stationed opposite Fort Monroe is untrue.

The secession flag is still flying at Hampton Roads.

[Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

The Government is considering the policy of constructing floating batteries for use on the Mississippi. No doubt that they will in a short time be contracted for.

Private advices from St. Louis to the Government state that the Union men are in danger of being overcome by the Secessionists unless Federal troops are stationed there in considerable numbers. The matter is under advisement, and a decisive demonstration will be made in support of the Union movement in Missouri.

Federal scouts, arrived from New Orleans, report that even the Home Guard have been mustered into service with directions to prepare speedily for transportation Northward. The Mayor has called for a second Home Guard. The men seemed reluctant to enlist. It is supposed that at the farthest 4,000 troops have been raised in New Orleans, all of whom have moved towards Richmond.

The War Department has learned that 50,000 men are within two days' march of Richmond.

Orders have been given by Gen. Scott for the rapid transportation of troops to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Early this morning, the large building next to Willard's Hotel was discovered to be on fire. Col. Ellsworth's Fireman Zouaves rushed from their quarters at the Capitol, and after breaking open an engine house, hurried to the conflagration with the apparatus, rendering highly efficient service, and saving the hotel from destruction.

FREDERICK, MD., May 9.—Two companies of volunteers for the Secession army, from Baltimore, about 65 men, passed through here about ten o'clock this morning on their way to Virginia. They marched through the city, protected by Gen. Schriver and the Sheriff. The appearance of the men caused deep excitement. There was no outbreak, and their worn and tattered apparel excited ridicule rather than indignation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9.—It is reported here that the Indiana troops will be ordered to join those of Illinois, at Cairo, and that additional batteries of heavy guns will be located there.

An Indiana paper states that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to compose a division of the army, under the charge of Gen. McClellan.

The Ohio troops will protect Cincinnati and the western portion of Virginia.

J. M. Ruggles arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, with dispatches from the War Department for Gov. Yates.

The Auditing Committee, appointed by the Governor under the "Two Million bill," met yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Hon. James H. Woodworth of Chicago as Chairman, and Geo. Judd of Carlinville as Secretary.

The Committee, in the papers, give notice to claimants to present their accounts for material furnished and services rendered, in connection with the raising of troops, &c.

FREDERICK, May 9.—A company of 80 men passed through here from Baltimore for Harper's Ferry.

Two thousand Federal troops landed at Locust Point, enroute for Relay House and Washington.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The published letter to Mr. Dayton, the Minister to France, is understood to be an index to the entire European correspondence. It is understood that the Government has received from Minister Dallas an account of an interview with Palmerston, the result of which justifies the assertion that there is no indication or prospect of the recognition of the Confederate States by any of the foreign powers against the protest of the Administration. Mr. Preston's next despatches from Spain, in reply to a demand for explanations relative to San Domingo, and also about a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, are looked for with much interest. Mr. Preston, although a Kentucky man, is loyal, and is understood to be acting in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the Administration. All the foreign ministers are anxiously making inquiries about the application of the blockade, but not a word of complaint is uttered.

Taking the Back Track.

FREDERICK, May 9.—The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations reported a bill pronouncing the war waged on the South unconstitutional, subversive of the principles on which the Union was founded, and sympathizing deeply with their Southern brethren in defence of the principle of self government; imploring the President to accept the olive branch held out by the Confederate States, whose President has repeatedly declared that they seek only self defense and to be let alone; that Maryland desires peaceable recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and gives her assent thereto; that the present military occupation of Maryland is a flagrant violation of the Constitution; advises citizens to abstain from interfering with the Federal troops, and says that under existing circumstances it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention.

From Missouri and Down the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Two more regiments of Home Guards, under command of Colonels John McNeal and B. Gratz Brown, numbering twenty one hundred, were yesterday sworn into the United States service and furnished with arms. Troops from the south-west border have arrived and taken up their quarters in Camp Jackson. Recruiting is going on to a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

A joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives to suspend the apportionment of the State school money for the present year. In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported from the committee on ways and means to arm the State, but before it was read, the Senate went into secret session. The House was in secret session all day.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says large bodies of troops are stationed at Hopefield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at Camp Rector, five miles above. A company of sappers and miners are throwing up fortifications at Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side. Memphis is turned into a camp. Everybody belongs to some military organization.

Reported Invasion of Maryland by Virginians.

HARRISBURG, May 9.—An officer from the Chambersburg camp, brings the intelligence that Tuesday morning, the Virginians seized the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and were engaged in fortifying them. A number of secession troops, bordering on 6000 were there, and were to be increased by the arrival of 1,200 Kentuckians.

Four companies of cavalry which marched from Carlisle barracks on Monday, passed through Maryland and have reached General Scott's lines.

Pennsylvania—Movements of Troops.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 9.—The house has unanimously passed the bill creating the three million loan. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both requirements of the Federal Government, making a total of fifty-five regiments. Ninety-two members of the House out of 100 were present. An act for the immediate relief of the volunteers now in service passed both Houses to-day and was signed by the Governor.

The gentleman sent from this State telegraphs that he will be in Harrisburg to-morrow. He has visited South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He reports 25,000 troops within a radius of 50 miles from Richmond. There were about 15,000 troops in Tennessee and Kentucky whose supposed destination was Cairo.

Shipments of Provisions, &c, Stopped at St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Collector of this port has received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the manifests of all steamers bound South, compare them with the cargoes, and if arms, munitions, provisions, or other supplies, found aboard, the vessel and cargo be confiscated, the owners arrested for treason. Shipments South have been suspended. About 1,000 muskets, several pieces of cannon from Baton Rouge arrived by river this morning.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—A conference was held at Frankfort yesterday, between Gov. Magoffin, J. C. Breckinridge and R. Hawes, of one part, Ex-Senator Crittenden, Dixon, and Judge Nicholas of the other, who agreed to recommend to the Legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky, under the direction of a military commission composed of Governor, and Inspector General, and another person to be selected by the Unionists. It is supposed $3,000,000 will be required to arm the State.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 9.—Congress to day has been spent mostly in secret session, but it is understood that its attention was engaged in perfecting arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and placing the Southern Confederacy in the best possible condition of defence. It is also understood, contrary to what was supposed, that the confederacy have the control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for one one years' campaign.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received. In them it is stated, in a letter, that Texas Commissioners had been kindly received by Indian tribes; they are mostly slaveholders and favor secession.

The schooner Twilight, employed by the Federal Government in carrying orders to Fort Tortugas was seized, and has been put in Texas service.

Gov. Vidavere disclaims that Mexico had anything to do with recent atrocities committed by Indians, and thinks parties in Texas are preparing to invade his territory, and says he will defend his country to the last.

Beauregard Reported Killed.

NEW YORK, May 9—A gentleman from Montgomery reports Gen. Beauregard not at Richmond, Charleston, Mobile, Montgomery, or Pensacola. A bet of $500 was made here that Bauregard was killed at the bombardment of Sumter. It is certain that no official report of the bombardment has yet been given.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The fire in Washington this morning was set in four places by Secessionists.

The traitors at Magnolia, Del., had seized a lot of United States arms, stored there by Union men. The leader will doubtless be dealt with according to law.

From Mattoon, Illinois.

MATTOON, Ill., May 9.—Capt. Grant, of Galena, is now mustering the regiment for this (seventh) Congressional District into camp. Companies of volunteers have arrived and are arriving here from all the neighboring counties. The weather is fine, and the soldiers and people here are full of enthusiasm.

Movement of Indiana Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The eleventh regiment of Zouaves, under command of Colonel Wallace, left at nine o'clock to-night for Evansville.

3,000 Pirates.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald's* New Orleans dispatch says 3,000 applications have been received for letters of marque. Many from foreign States. 3,500 troops were reviewed by the Governor yesterday.

One More Regiment from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, May 9—The third regiment from Kentucky, has proffered its services and will form part of the regular brigade to be commanded by Major Anderson.

Resignation of a Traitor.

WASHINGTON, May 9—Judge Scarborough, of Virginia, of the Court of Claims, has resigned.

Canadian Steamer Purchased.

TORONTO, May 9.—The iron steamer *Peerless* has been purchased by the United States for war purposes.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 9—The President has appointed Jas. C. Sloo surveyor at Cairo.

Destructive Hurricane in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—On Saturday evening last, Dyer county, Tenn., was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes known in the history of Tennessee. The hurricane extended through the entire county, from South to North, in some places fifteen miles in width—prostrating houses and everything before it. The damages to property is immense, and so far as ascertained, five persons had been killed. It was almost impossible to travel, from the blockading up of the roads by the fallen timber.

Sinking of a Steamer.

DAVENPORT, May 9.—The steamer Grey Eagle, of the Minnesota Packet Company, while coming through the draw of the rail road bridge about 5 o'clock this afternoon, struck the piers on her larboard side cutting her in two. She sunk below the bridge and floated down to the bar below the point of the island where she now lies. The ferry boat went to her assistance and took off the passengers and brought them to this city. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The clerk reports no lives lost but it is rumored that several were drowned.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamship Africa from Liverpool April 27th and Queenstown 28th, has arrived.

American affairs engross attention abroad.

The Nova Scotian and New York arrived out the 25th, the Kangaroo 25th. The news of the bombardment of Sumter created a sensation, and depressed English funds slightly.

The London *Times* says it is inexplicable that many a bar-room fight has caused more bloodshed.

It is confirmed that the French will evacuate Syria June 5th.

Bourse 26, animated and higher, 68f. 65c.

Perfect reconciliation has been restored between Garibaldi, Cavour and Cyldina.

All the towns of Poland were occupied by military.

Paris papers publish dispatches from Naples, saying several provinces have revolted, also that disturbances had occurred at Vienna. The garrison at Rome is being relieved by other French troops. The Pope, in receiving the new French General, eulogized Guion.

PARIS, April 27, P. M.—Bourse buoyant; rentes closed at 68f 70c, being 5 centimes, 7 higher than yesterday.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

DUBUQUE, May 9.—As the train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad was backing up from Anamosa to Springville Station, about 5 o'clock this morning, the hind car ran off the track, throwing Mr. Cummings, conductor, and Mr. Smith, engineer, who were on top of the car, to the ground. The car passed over both, killing them instantly. A Mr. Wilson was also thrown from the car and severely injured.

Was the Victory Bloodless?

The following is an extract from a private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Rochester, N. Y.:

"William Robb, son of John Robb, on Pratt st., has just come home from Charleston. He was pressed into the service of the rebels, and was in Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, escaping in the hold of a vessel in the confusion after Anderson evacuated the fort. *He says the rebels lost a great many lives, and that a hundred fell in Moultrie at the first fire from Fort Sumter.*"

From various other quarters come similar statements, though we believe that as yet, no person, of known character and standing, has under his own signature and of his personal knowledge made these assertions.

Great Uprising of the West—200,000 Men Offer to Maintain the Union.

The offers of troops from the West are astonishing. The Government has already received proffers of services from *two hundred thousand men*, all West of the Alleghanies. This immense multitude is ready for instant and active service, and each regiment is made up of hardy men. The men of the Northwest are moving in earnest in support of the Government.—*N. Y. Trib.*

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

In the House of Assembly this afternoon the bill to raise a loan of $1,000,000 and a State tax of $100,000 was ordered to its third reading. There was a spirited debate—the Republican members supporting a loan of $2,000,000 and the Democrats $1,000,000. The last sum was finally agreed to. A bill for raising four more regiments and for purchasing 10,000 stand of arms, artillery, and munitions of war, will come up to-morrow morning.

MARRIED.

At Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Tisdell, Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of Chicago, and Miss HELEN L. THOMPSON, of Indianapolis.

DIED.

In this city, May 9th, 1861, of Typhoid Fever, THOS. H. WILLIAMS, (firm of Williams & Haynes), aged 27 years. Formerly of Easton, Massachusetts.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Oil Works.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS.

The subscribers are manufacturing MASON'S SPERM OIL, FOR MACHINERY. Mason's Head-Light Oil and Mason's Car Box Oil. Also, a very superior TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL.

And would invite all who desire a really nice article to a trial of the same, with the full belief that no Oil can be found bearing any comparative value for either light or machinery to these Oils, in reference either to quality or price. We have a process by which all the fibrous and gummy substance in Fish Oils is precipitated, leaving them perfectly pure and transparent. This process also increases the body or durable characters of the Oil, thereby increasing the wearing qualities,—another valuable quality is, it will stand a very low degree of temperature. The same Oil used for machinery is a VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL. Giving a clear, brilliant light, which proves its purity and excellence.

These Oils are sold Wholesale and Retail by F. R. MERRIHEW & CO., at the Manufactory, 229 State street, and by C. GOODWIN, 129 South Water street. F. R. MERRIHEW & CO.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL, PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL, MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store For sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, 500 BOXES SOAP, 200 BOXES STARCH, 100 KEGS SAL SODA, 100 KEGS B. C. SODA, 200 BOXES SALERATUS, 25 BOXES POTASH, 100 CONCENTRATED LYE. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 129 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c: 50 Hhds. Sugar, 100 Bbls. Sugar, 50 Boxes Sugar, 100 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls. Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lutz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street.

MILITARY.—W. Bailey Lang & Co. No. 54 CLIFF STREET, N. Y., Agents for the manufacturers of the ENFIELD PATTERN RIFLE MUSKET, Are now prepared to receive orders for these celebrated Arms, and can give quick dispatch to all orders that are sent forward at once. Prices given for the Rifle, with both Angular and Sword Bayonet, on application to the undersigned. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., 54 Cliff street, New York.

BELGIAN SHEET IRON.—100 Cases Belgian Sheet Iron, ASSORTED NUMBERS, For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 128 Water street, New York.

5,000 HIDES WANTED. For which the highest market price will be paid. [illegible] J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago. ☞ Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 51 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buck-skin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. [illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes, and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade [illegible] THOS. H. WOOD & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 25 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

TO RENT—A Furnished Cottage House containing eight rooms in a desirable part of the city. [illegible] Apply to LLOYD'S Millinery Store, No. 193 Randolph street, near the corner of Wells street.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

FRONT PARLOR TO LET with Board at No. 100 Monroe street. Also, one or two nice rooms for single gentlemen. A few Day boarders can be accommodated.

WANTED—A good Miller, of sober and steady habits. Apply to LENDOM & BERRINGTON, 180 South Water street.

BOARDING—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

TO RENT.—To Rent Low half of one of the most desirable Stores on Lake street to a party who will use it for a Light Wholesale Business. Address "D," P. O. Box 3336, Chicago, Ill.

SAFE WANTED—A small second hand Safe wanted. Address Box [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

A GOOD TENANT WISHES A small House, within five minutes walk of Lake street. Address "B. Y." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Situation as traveler, salesman or out door clerk, by a young man from the East. A No. 1 city and country references given. Address "R. C." Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A Suit of two or more Rooms to let with board, on Wabash avenue, near Monroe street. Address "O. B." Tribune Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. [illegible] A small payment required, the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Girl of good character to take charge of a house. Can have a good home. Apply at 153 North Kinzie street.

SOMETHING NEW.— SOZODONT, FOR THE TEETH, Possessing valuable properties for Cleansing the cavities between the teeth, and imparting a delightful sensation of coolness to the mouth. TRY IT. SOLD BY J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHICAGO, SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. The new A First Class Propeller "UNION," Will leave GOODRICH'S DOCK, No. 6 and 8 River street, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 11th, for Port Sarnia, connecting with GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY For Hamilton and Toronto, and from Hamilton with Propellers for Montreal, Kingston, Ogdensburgh and Oswego. Prompt despatch given to grain in bulk, and produce of all kinds to any of the Eastern markets. For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, No. 6 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

OFFICE OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,[illegible]
Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860	1,413,700.11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,185.59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443.72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	609,212.55

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,130,142.00
Real Estate	200,000.00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	103,190.13
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,[illegible]
Cash in Bank	108,154.67
Total amount of Assets	$[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLON DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the first of January, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,278,980.00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,571,000.00
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,852,340.00
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash	7,665,210.00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861	$4,127,360.00

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Henry Colt, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, P. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Edward R. [illegible], Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, S. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William Wo[illegible], J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, Edward E. Bell, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Coles County, in favor of William K. McCrory, Plaintiff, and against [illegible] Defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2nd day of May 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lots 4, 5 and 6 in Block (3) of Dyer & Davisson's Subdivision of the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 39, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, which said lots will be sold in parcels according to the plat and subdivision thereof made by Charles Cleaver, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 65 inclusive. Also, the northwest quarter of Section 21, in Township 38, Range 14, east of Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 9th day of April, 1861.

The above sale is postponed until the 20th day of May, at the same hour and place. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated May 2d, 1861.

GREAT ATTRACTION, SUMMER GOODS. A Choice Selection of MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, BROCATELLES, ENGLISH BAREGES, MOHAIRS, &c., &c., NOVELTIES IN ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS. A. G. Downs & Co., 150.......LAKE STREET.......150

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, [illegible] PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. [illegible] H. WILLARD.

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

LARGE POSITIVE SALES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE By H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 ... Dearborn Street ... No. 107. On FRIDAY, May 10th, commencing precisely at 9½ o'clock. [illegible] Sale positive.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. Will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families or at our salesrooms. Cash advances made on any amount when required.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil Cloth, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, and Painted Sets; Bedsteads, Lounges, Bureaus and Washstands; Hair and other Mattresses, Table Cutlery, Mirrors, New Carpets and Oil Cloth, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 11th, at 10½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a choice and beautiful collection of Garden and House Plants, the finest collection offered this season. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Large French Plate Pier Glass, PIANO FORTE, Carpets, China and Glassware, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at the residence of Hon. N. B. Judd, No. 243 Michigan Avenue, The entire Furniture, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET. (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, May 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fine lot of desirable Dry Goods. —ALSO— A lot of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW FURNITURE, Household Goods, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fine collection of New Furniture, such as Card, Centre and Dining Tables, Sofas, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, Bureaus, &c. ALSO—A part of the Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general variety. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Law and Miscellaneous Books, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on TUESDAY, May 14th, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a fine LAW LIBRARY, in which will be found [illegible] Wendell's Reports, [illegible] Cowen's Reports, 9 vols.; Denio's Reports, 5 vols.; Hill's Reports, 7 vols.; Harrison's Digest, 7 vols.; Howard's United States Reports, 19 vols.; Paige's Chancery Reports, [illegible] Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols.; Cruise on Real Property, 3 vols.; together with many other desirable works. —ALSO— A large and fine collection of Miscellaneous Books. CATALOGUES NOW READY. By order of the Mortgagee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER. Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesroom. [illegible] P. O. Box 3776.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBAUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gilt Frames, bought at panic prices and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IF YOU WANT GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 34 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

EN ROUTE FOR VIRGINIA.

Jeff. Davis informs his Congressional confederates, in his recent message, that the army of the Confederate States now consists of 35,000 men, of whom 19,000 are distributed among the Southern Forts, at Charleston, Pensacola, Monroe, &c.; and *"sixteen thousand are en route for Virginia."*

To oppose this rebel force the American Government has 18,000 regulars, 117,000 volunteers called out, 22,000 more regulars ordered into service, 25,000 seamen and 100,000 reserve volunteers raised, armed and equipped by the different loyal States, on their own account and responsibility and with their own money, to be drilled and disciplined and tendered to the Government the moment it cuts out work for them to do.

To meet the 16,000 rebels en route for Virginia, the Government has 75,000 soldiers en route for the same State and further South—half of them already on the banks of the Potomac, impatiently awaiting the order to cross over. And after the word "forward" is passed along the lines, the 16,000 now en route for Virginia, will make a right about face and march to the rear faster than they followed their file leaders Northward.

Besides this army from the North en route for Richmond and Montgomery, there is another equally large gathering in the West, whose advance guard have pitched their tents at Cairo. This second army is en route to New Orleans, visiting Memphis on their way, as they pass down the river, and running up the stars and stripes there and leaving guards enough to keep the flag flying.

A third army of 30,000 men will shortly embark on ship-board and drop down the coast as an army of observation to look after Uncle Sam's interests in that direction, perhaps taking Charleston on the way, and meeting our Western boys at New Orleans in the fall, when the weather becomes cool and pleasant. They may, perhaps, go ashore at Fort Pickens, and make a pleasure excursion up to Montgomery, to tender their respects to his serene highness, Emperor Davis. When there they will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the Confederate Congress exercise in Jefferson's manual; and in turn, politeness would require them to exhibit their proficiency in Scott's tactics to an admiring and delighted audience.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS.

Probably the history of the world does not show a regiment of soldiers of such varied and universal capacity as the eighth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. Building a locomotive engine is regarded, not only as a triumph of modern civilization, but as a delicate and costly task, under the favorable circumstances of perfect machinery, models and mechanical training. Taking up a disabled and overturned locomotive, wanting the bolts and connections which are small enough to be carried off in the pockets or on the shoulders of traitors, and with a large hole knocked in its boiler—putting the said locomotive upright, making the bolts and connections at a blacksmith's forge, closing up the hole in the boiler and getting up steam, all in the space of *three hours and twenty minutes*—may well be called a marvel in the annals of the mechanic arts. This was done by a few privates in the Massachusetts Eighth at Annapolis.

But their feats did not end here. It became necessary to sail the old ship Constitution down the Chesapeake and around on the Atlantic ocean to New York. Privates from the Massachusetts Eighth volunteered to navigate her and filled up the vacancies in her crew to the unmixed astonishment and delight of her commander. They have the best bakers of the Bay State in their ranks and they not only make their own bread but they supply less fortunate regiments with the staff of life. Two "boss" butchers from Marblehead slaughter the cattle allotted to them, and cure the beef on scientific principles. Undoubtedly there are several tanners on the muster rolls; there are certainly a large number of shoemakers, and so long as the traitor States contain any beeves there will be no lack of brogans in the regiment. Arrived in Washington the ladies of the Federal city desired to do any amount of sewing for the brave fellows. Their reply was that they were already well supplied, and besides they had several excellent tailors in their regiment. It is related by an enthusiastic Illinoisan just from Washington that when they were complimented in the Senate chamber by speeches from distinguished gentlemen connected with the government, a private stepped out from the ranks at the command of his Colonel and made a reply in modest eloquence which would have done honor to the proudest occupant of a seat in the gorgeous hall. In the opinion of the gentleman referred to, there has not been so perfect an array of intelligence and true nobility in the Senate chamber since the columns of the capitol were reared, as when the Massachusetts eighth were quartered therein. We are of the same opinion.

The desire of their hearts is now to be led face to face with the picked chivalry of South Carolina. They know that they can repair locomotives under discouraging auspices. They know that they can navigate the largest frigates in the navy, whenever occasion demands that service. They have shown that they can make everything essential for a protracted campaign. And now they want to see whether they can *fight*. The curiosity is a laudable one—the country will bet millions on their heads.

A Powerful Navy.

A dispatch from the rebel headquarters at Montgomery says:

"Morton, of Florida, offered a resolution, enquiring into the propriety of appointing Chaplains of the Navy. Adopted."

Where is the Navy? Davis, in his message to the confederate conclave, says: "I am informed that two vessels have been purchased for the Navy, that have been named the Sumter and McRae, which are now being prepared for sea as 'rapidly as possible' at New Orleans." The chaplains for this mighty armada had better remain on shore. As the Mississippi river will be closely blockaded by a force able to capture a dozen such navies as belong to the insurgents, it is difficult to conceive how Davis intends to employ his squadron of two schooners—stolen from Northern merchants. Little boats had better keep near the shore.

In the Right Place.

A fellow down South—one of the chivalry—writes to the Charleston *Courier* that he has three cousins living in New York State, but doesn't expect to meet them, because "all three are in the State Prison." If this fellow doesn't cut his throat or hang himself in less than sixty days there will probably be four cousins "at home" in the New York State Prison.

Indianapolis City Election.

An election for municipal officers was held in Indianapolis on Tuesday and resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by about 450 majority. The vote was small, [illegible] little or no interest was manifested.

The telegraph is a most incorrigible liar. Its mendacity is marvelous. Under the foolish delusion that it would occasionally tell the truth, we had a bulletin board on which we posted the latest telegraphic news. Being thoroughly disgusted, we have put a bullet in our bulletin board and then put it in the fire. That board would not pay our board.—*[illegible] Sun.*

As the telegraph line by which the *Sun* gets its dispatches is entirely under the control of the Southern rebels, we shouldn't wonder if it was a "most incorrigible liar," or any other [illegible]—from the same locality.

Grumbling at Richmond.—One of the Richmond papers growls about the character of the delegation sent to Montgomery by the Virginia Convention. It says that three [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Naval Scenes at the Capitol—The Fire Zouaves—The Gallant 69th (Irish) Regiment of New York—Providence in the City—The "Ministers" of the Rhode Island Regiment—Etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861.

I have just been taking a walk—after a day and a half of rain. What a relief to every one to lay by the umbrella, and how great to the soldiers to lay off the blanket. There are blankets of every hue worn among them. Some, the Rhode Island boys, have them red as a turkey gobbler's crest; there are others, the Massachusetts, more modestly gray, and less an advertisement to the enemy where to shoot. Some of the Pennsylvania companies started with the common white rose blankets, which have now become a less bright target, by as much as they have taken on a dusky hue. And then what different styles of uniforms, *parti*, and every color—some almost comical as a clown's. The Zouaves don't seem to know or care whether it rains or not, or whether they have any blankets at all. They can be seen sometimes in companies; then they are in squads of dozens or fifties; then you will see three or four with their short "sharps," on a sharp look-out, as they will tell you, for deserters, who prove to be the fellows who, as old firemen, have run off with some machine or other, or to see some show, or take in something besides water. They are a set of boys who are likely, some of them, at least, to give Col. Ellsworth a fine chance to exercise all his talents as a disciplinarian. But they will fight, no one doubts. Indeed, they are spoiling for one; and several of them are saying that "they don't see what they were brought here to the 'war' for, as they can have more fighting any time in New York!" One or two of them have been in the lock-up for driving some women out of a house—probably mistaking their house. But the Government means to take care that the police of the city shall not have extra duty on account of the soldiers—now some 30,000—and it has put one hundred and twenty soldiers on horses to act as a police in the night. This, besides the three hundred or more picket guard, who have two long sheds full of fine horses near the Treasury, and who at about five o'clock mount their steeds and away they go as if they had business ahead. They go over "on Old Virginia's Shore" across towards Alexandria, and drive in the rebel picket which is scouting there. There are whisperings around pretty freely to-day that to-morrow the Custom House at that little nest of traitors is to be taken. Others say the main march is to be towards Baltimore, and that when the twenty days grace expires, which will be to-morrow, then any body and every body who chooses can shoot down the armed foe. A new Proclamation is expected—then look out, all combinations.

While at the grounds east of the White House this afternoon listening to the Marine Band, I got a view of the President. He looked a little more care-worn than when I saw him last winter at his own home, but he seemed to enjoy the music, and the little bit of play he was having biting the roguish hands of his two boys who were at his knee—and such knees, so far from both ends of his legs. Mrs. L. came upon the balcony afterwards with a lady and gentleman, and seated herself far back—in animated conversation.

We had no idea before of the wonderful mingling of natural and artificial beauty in the grounds and view where the Marine Band play. The other side of the White House, where old Jackson sits in his equestrian glory, we had supposed was about all there was of beauty in the grounds; but the east side is the most charming. The shrubbery and flowers—the green grass—the fine mounds of trees in full dress—the graceful and sloping walks, and the open view off upon the Potomac, taking in the city of Alexandria and Fort Washington—these make a *tout ensemble* of rare, if not unequaled, glory—for that's the word—beauty will not do. No wonder that the Tories down South and all along Virginia want to possess the White House and the city.

The Marine Band numbers about as many as the States—thirty-four—which, dressed in a complete Turkish red, make a pretty sight as they circle in their central music stand. Among other sweet tunes played was "Dixie"—written by a Northern man—and which, though lately under suspicion and hissed in certain quarters, is too lively to be given up to the Rebels. I think we had better "give them the dickens" and keep Dixie, as we "threw away the tea and kept the tune" of Yankee Doodle. There were but few ladies at the grounds, and the Avenue is in strange contrast with what it generally presents of the crowds of the fair. So with the churches even, where women do congregate at most times. Here men are everywhere, and women nowhere. It is soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, and more soldiers, and then more. Twenty thousand in this great camp, and a great part of the time these are swarming. Take them all in all, they are a splendid lot of fellows—very generally young, well dressed and genteel. Those ladies who have left the city in such numbers for fear of them would not be apt to be afraid of them, after all, especially of the pretty officers.

The 69th Regiment was this afternoon in the Avenue in great strength—both in numbers and in muscle. They are the famous Irish Regiment of New York City. As many as a thousand were in the march to-day for Georgetown Camp, and they have left a reserve of some five hundred in the city of New York. If there is hard work to do, these brave boys will be heard from, you may depend. They bring with them the Rev. Father Walworth, as Chaplain—son of Chancellor Walworth. The Regiment are coming well provided with Chaplains—some of whom are ready to pray or to fight, as the case requires. To-morrow several of them are to officiate in our city churches after their duties to their Regiments. An army called out as this is, on "*duty*, the stern daughter of the voice of God," must have many praying and religious men in it; and we have no doubt this camp will greatly improve the morals of Wilson's Regiment, and perhaps of Ellsworth's red-caps—the New York Zouaves.

Among the nicest things done of late, was the raising the new and splendid flag on that Parthenon, Jr., the Patent-Office. It was provided by the clerks, under the lead of such brave spirits as Commissioner Dole of your State, and the very able Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith. The President and Mr. Seward were among the invited guests; and when the President ran up the "red, white and blue"—as he did before on Independence Hall—the welkin rang again to see them float, and that Lincoln "still lives." He said at Philadelphia, "if it cost him his life, he would stand by that flag," and the country stands by him.

You will be interested in learning that Commissioner Dole, whom you advocated for the place—has entered very ably and laboriously upon his duties—and is making the Indian Bureau what its great importance demands. The abstracted bonds, and all the other abominations of the late Administration, which can be cured, you may rest assured will be straightened out under Mr. Dole and his able corps of clerks, such as Mr. Mix, who has a world of endurance and quiet capacity. But you would laugh to see the Patent Office these days—and more, these nights. There are bayonets and guns—and guns and bayonets—while tramp, tramp go the soldiers, and clatter, clatter, their muskets, on the marble mosaic by day—and bunks and straw beds—turning in and snoring, is the order at night. Gov. Sprague's regiment swarms everywhere, and a very gentlemanly thirteen hundred they are. They have Rev. Mr. Woodbury, a Unitarian pastor of Providence, for their chaplain. Rumor has it that Ward Beecher is coming with his Bible and Sharp's rifle, to do duty as chaplain in Washington. The enemy would like his scalp, I know, but they would have to take the city first.

As to provisions, the city is rather barren of vegetables. At the market I went in to-day—market day—to see, and a beggarly account of empty boxes presented itself, except in meats and flour doings. Our tables feel it, and then Gov. Wise, that great "austere man," has cut off the bivalves, as much as he can. But still the oysters are intent on being eaten, and do get here in spite of the Governor. He will get something pretty soon that he will roll as a sweet morsel under his tongue, when he feels the hemp. A large part of the troops, and most all the officers, board at the hotels. The National "eats" some seven hundred a day, and Willard's, and even Brown's, lately secession head-quarters, is full of epaulets and sabres, which glitter among the knives and forks.

A pleasant affair came off at the Avenue Hotel, where one of the soldiers was married to "a daughter of the regiment," as the bride is called. She came with three other young women, marching with the soldiers and dressed much like them. Two are nurses and two are laundresses. But an arrow, if not a bullet, hit one of them in the fatal spot, and a wedding was the consequence. "And what do ye think the bride was dressed in?"—a cherry skirt, blue pants, and a jaunty cap, and looked very charming, as all agree. These girls march with the regiment—the Rhode Island—and carry a pistol in their belts. The days of Joan of Arc may come for patriotism, and romance goes hand in hand with war. J. W. R.

A Railroad Battery.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

From an article in *Once a Week*, part two, August, 1859, published in London, entitled "English Railway Artillery—A Cheap Defense against Invasion," I extract the following, in hopes it may attract that attention it seems to me to deserve, in a quarter to which we all now anxiously look for defense against an invasion, with which our State seems to be threatened, by hostile forces to be landed at Cairo:

"It is agreed that artillery, and that heavy artillery, is the most formidable weapon of modern warfare, but it has the disadvantage of requiring many horses to draw it, liable to be impeded by wounds, and the further disadvantage of being liable to flanking attacks of cavalry, whose greater speed prevents it from retreating.

"Therefore the problem to solve is, how to dispense with horses, and to increase its speed for advance or retreat, so that no cavalry may overtake it.

"There is a simple mode of accomplishing this. Put the artillery upon our true lines of defence, our rails. Draw or propel it by locomotive engines. Mount a gun of twenty tons weight on a railway truck, with a circular traversing platform, and capable of throwing a [illegible] a battery of ten guns of this kind would weigh about 300 tons, and would be easily worked at thirty or 40 miles per hour. There would be no horses to take fright or to be killed, and no cavalry could approach it, and no artillery not drawn on rails could reach it. This would partially be a moving fortress, carrying with it munitions for the guns and provisions for the men, and it could move out of its own smoke to secure a constant clear [illegible]"

The article is a long and able one, from the pen of W. Bridges Adams, and the above extract is a hint thrown out for the defense of Cairo by means of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose track in a day or two could be made to encircle the city. [illegible]

Nothing more is needed than an extension of the railroad to the point by the levee on the bank of the Mississippi, and intersecting the road above the city on the bank of the Ohio and the construction of gun-carriages to place on the trucks.

The writer says: "A truck on four wheels, weighing six tons, could carry on a railway platform a long gun weighing five tons and throwing a 50 pound shot four miles. A second truck could be walled round with sheet iron to shelter the gunners, and weighing, say, three tons, with four tons of ammunition; or twelve tons for a single gun of five tons, five guns weighing one ton each might be applied."

Again he says: "The process of fitting the engines with shot proof walls to protect the drivers, against riflemen, would be very easy, etc." Again, "With these batteries any number of carriages can be carried, bearing riflemen or sharp shooters. The whole of the banks may be earthworks to shelter the men from skirmishers; and all elevated spots along the line can be look-outs communicating by telegraph. We talk of hedges and ditches to protect riflemen, but no hedges or ditches could be so effective as the railway cuttings and embankments and with forts. Instead of fixed towers, traveling at flying speed, with a very small proportion of intelligent men doing all the work." "One gun transplantable would do the work of ten, which are fixtures in forts, etc."

The levees at Cairo answer all the purposes of protection, whilst they are ready-made road beds, only wanting the ties and rails, to make them useful for locomotive batteries. In a few days, with the active co-operation of the Illinois Central Rail Road, Cairo can be made secure against any armed invasion. By the way, Cairo being such an important strategic point, should not some of the first military and engineering talent of the nation be there?

MAY 6, 1861. WIDE-AWAKE.

Hints to Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

TO SOLDIERS:—The writer of the following hints has had some experience of a migratory life. It is difficult to travel five hundred miles in any direction from a man's house, without experiencing the effects of the difference in the properties of water in different places. The first year of the California gold, he travelled in company with others from St. Joseph across the plains to Oregon. During a journey of five months he drank no water but what was boiled. In the morning of each day a sufficient quantity was boiled to last through the day. This, undoubtedly, was a preventative of bowel complaints, so common upon drinking strange water. Camp distempers are common with soldiers. Let the above instructions be strictly adhered to, with the additions of weak draughts of tea or other astringent drinks, and the soldier will generally enjoy good health. R.

Union Meeting in Washington Co.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
COLONA, Ill., May 4, 1861.

Pursuant to a call, a respectable number of the citizens of Washington county assembled in the Court House for the purpose of a Union demonstration. Jesse Curlee was elected President, S. W. Andrews Vice President, and B. G. Weeks Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Hon. E. H. Topping addressed the meeting on the crisis at some length. Mr. William Lemmons, J. H. Barber of Richview, and L. P. Curlee also addressed the meeting.

L. P. Curlee, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we are in favor of retaking the Government property that has been unlawfully seized by the Southern rebels.

Resolved, That we will maintain the pledge of our country, under whose ample fold our fathers secured and transmitted to us all the blessings of a free government.

Resolved, That to this we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

On motion of David Watkins, Esq., the *Egyptian Republic*, and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE were requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a home guard. J. W. CURLEE, Pres't.
B. G. WEEKS, Sec'y.

The Union Sentiment in Egypt.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ATTILA, Williamson Co., Ill., May 2, 1861.

For the last three weeks we have had a warm and an exciting time of it in this part of Lower Egypt. The seceders have threatened to drive off all the Union men and put their leading men to death in this county; but since President Lincoln has taken possession of Cairo, they are getting a little frightened. From what I have learned of their actions, and the threats that some of them about Marion have made and done, they have committed treason, at least our State's Attorney, Clemenson, and our County and Circuit Court Clerks, ought to be expelled from their offices. We hope that Gov. Yates will have the whole business investigated, and deal with all of them according to their crimes. The Republicans stand firm in a solid body, and a good many are joining them, for our Union without a but or an if. You ought to urge an investigation.
Your sincere friend, J. G.

From Fort Pickens.

[Correspondence New Orleans Delta.]
WARRINGTON NAVY YARD, April 28.

Last evening a boat was sent over by Com. Ingraham from the Yard to Fort Pickens with a constable, who bore a warrant to arrest the man who robbed the Tennessean at Pensacola and compelled a negro boy to row him over to the Island. Sailing Master Pearson had charge of the boat. On nearing the wharf at Fort Pickens the sentinel called out "to come to" until an officer was called. Lieut. Slemmer came out of the fort and Capt. Pearson communicated the purpose of his visit. Slemmer replied that they were not police officers. The constable replied that he was aware of that; that he, however, was a police officer and wished to know if he could execute the warrant on Santa Rosa Island, which was a portion of the State of Florida. Slemmer then reported to Col. Brown the object of the constable's visit, and Col. Brown, through his Adjutant, reported that there was no such man there as described in the warrant. The conduct of these officers left, however, a very decidedly unfavorable impression as to their honesty and good faith, and strengthens the suspicion that the man who was so mysteriously rowed over to the Island was a spy in the employ of the United States. This circumstance has induced Gen. Bragg to direct a strict vigilance on the part of the officers in command at the Navy Yard and at Pensacola. A boat police has been organized, consisting of two small steamers and two sailing vessels, under Commander Renshaw, to guard the entrances to the bay and prevent any ship or boat from crossing to the island or coming in or going out of the bay. All vessels entering the harbor are forbidden to hold any intercourse with the United States squadron, under penalty of arrest, detention and persecution. That squadron still maintains its position off the island. There are six ships within full view from the Navy Yard. They are the Sabine, the Brooklyn, the Powhatan, the Wyandotte, the Supply and a large transport, either the Atlantic or Illinois.

Last night there was a severe blow off land, and I indulged the hope that they would be compelled to go to sea, but this morning they still occupied their old anchorage. What we want is a first class hurricane on the island, or a regular norther that would drive them a good distance off into the Gulf. We are all anxious to hear if the squadron has received orders to blockade this harbor. It is a good place to begin that game. The stirring events in the border States, and around the Federal Capital, have, of course, excited great interest among our troops here. Many of our young soldiers, especially those of Virginia stock, are very eager to join an expedition to the border. They are impatient under the delay of operations here, and apprehend that they may miss a chance of taking a hand in the field operations in that section. But in all this they are unreasonable, as young soldiers usually are. General Bragg's army is no larger than it ought to be to protect this place. It ought not to be reduced a man. It would be the greatest folly imaginable to leave such an enemy in our rear, and to expose to assault and capture so valuable a point as this, which is destined to be the great naval station of the Confederate States, where twenty millions of dollars have been expended in docks, machine shops, extensive buildings, and all the appurtenances of a naval yard, arsenal, &c. When we have reduced Pickens, a small force will be sufficient to hold the place against the whole navy of the United States. I repeat, therefore, that it would be a great indiscretion to reduce the force of the Confederate States now here. The young men who desire to be relieved from service here ought not to be encouraged by their friends at home, especially as it is quite apparent that not many days can pass before *something* is done here, when it would be a great misfortune to our young men to be absent. The railroad to Montgomery will be finished in the course of this week, and then the great obstacle in the way of the operations will be removed.

MAY 1, 1861.

Last night there was a great stir on Santa Rosa. A great many lights could be seen on the island, and much work was going on. What could be the matter? Yesterday a steamer of war was seen to come up from the Gulf and to communicate with the squadron. She carried six or eight guns. They have been engaged on the island cutting down trees, as if to make a lane for the broadsides of the ships. All their movements indicate a purpose to practice here the vandalism which was perpetrated at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry—what they cannot rescue and retake they hope to destroy. It is not improbable that the steamer which communicated with the fleet brought orders to that effect. Their barbarisms will bring their own punishment. They will reduce the amount for which the South will have to account, in a general settlement and division of the assets of the old Union, and will lend fury and force to the retaliation which the South will inflict. They will arouse passions which will give this war all the features of a strife between barbarous tribes. There will be no quarter given to that garrison, if our volunteers should ever get on that island, should they add to their other enormities that of a wanton destruction of property not used for war purposes, and which is altogether defenceless.

The two deserters from Fort Pickens are here in the charge of the Louisiana Regiment. They represent the fort as by no means strong; that the walls are weak and cracked, and that a great portion of the garrison are discontented and complain that they have been deceived; that they never enlisted to engage in hostilities against the American people. We must not be deceived by such assurances. General Bragg intends to make his arrangements as if every man in that fort was a hero and a Hercules, and then to conquer or destroy them.

Alarm of the Rebels.

Travelers from the South—there are not a few of them—say that Jefferson Davis and his brother conspirators, notwithstanding their bravado, are exceedingly alarmed at the tremendous preparations of the government for war. The unanimity of the people of the free States—the failure of the secessionists to carry their point in Maryland and Missouri—and the vigor of the government, terrifies the rebels. They will doubtless fight with the desperation of men who have all to lose if they are beaten, but in a long contest they know and frequently admit in private, that the issue is not a doubtful one.—*Washington letter to New York Post.*

KANSAS MOVING.

Organization of the State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS MILITIA,
Topeka, April 30, 1861.

The Volunteer Militia of Kansas will organize into regiments and brigades as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Regiment to consist of the volunteer companies in the county of Leavenworth.

2d Regiment, of the companies in Atchison and Doniphan counties.

3d Regiment, of the companies in Brown, Jefferson, Jackson, and Nemaha counties.

4th Regiment, of companies in Pottawatomie, Marshal, Washington, Republic and Shirley counties.

5th Regiment, of the companies in Riley, Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Saline and Ottawa counties.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Regiment, of the companies in Douglas and Franklin counties.

2d Regiment, of the companies in Johnston, Lykins and Wyandott counties, the Mansfield Blues, Scott township company, and company I, of Linn county.

3d Regiment, of Sharpe's Rifle Guards, and companies A, E and G, in Linn county, and all the companies in Bourbon and Cherokee counties.

4th Regiment, of companies in Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Osage counties.

5th Regiment, of the companies in Anderson, Allen, Dorn, Wilson, Woodson and Coffey counties.

6th Regiment, of the companies in Breckinridge, Morris, Chase, Butler, Marion, Greenwood, Godfrey, Irving, Otoe and Piketon counties.

BRIGADES—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Brigade, composed of the first, second and third Regiments.

2d Brigade, of the fourth and fifth Regiments.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Brigade, of the first, second and third Regiments.

2d Brigade, of the fourth, fifth and sixth Regiments.

An election of regimental officers will be held on the 13th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

First Regiment at Leavenworth City; second do at Doniphan; third do at Holton; fourth do at Vermillion; fifth do at Junction City.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Regiment at Lawrence, 2d Regiment at Paola, 3d Regiment at Barnsville, 4th Regiment at Auburn, 5th Regiment at Leroy, 6th Regiment at Emporia.

An election of brigade officers will be held at the same time and places of voting for regimental officers. The vote of each regiment for brigade officers must be forwarded under seal to the commander-in-chief at the Capital, who, with the Major Generals, will canvass the same and declare the result.

The militia law for the election of officers provides:

SEC. 33. The officers of the line of militia shall be elected as follows:

Brigadier Generals by the written votes of the field officers of the respective brigades, and commanders of brigade companies. Field officers of the regiments and battalions by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of the respective regiments or battalions.

Captains and subalterns of companies by the written votes of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the respective companies.
C. ROBINSON,
Commander-in-Chief Kansas Militia.

What is Wanted by the Volunteers.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

During the last week your correspondent made a hurried visit to the camps of the United States volunteers in Maryland and at Washington, living much with the soldiers, and seeing closely their mode of life.

Such an army as this will be has seldom marched to battle. It is made up of the cream of our youth. From every rank and position of life these young men have come—from the lawyer's desk and the day-laborer's task, from wealth and from poverty. No historian's pen can ever describe the sacrifices that have been gladly made for the sake of this duty. What positions have been left, what hopes and comforts and paths to wealth! In the cause of Country and Liberty, these brave fellows have chosen for themselves hardship, exposure, wounds and death. And then, when you think what this army garners up in it, how many million heart-strings will concentrate to it from every village and city in the North and West—how many dearly beloved and long-cherished are here—how many sons, and fathers, and husbands, and friends—how much of the hope, and pride, and strength of this nation is in it, you feel as if 'the most important concern of this people, for the next year at least, were guarding and providing for it.

I believe that in some degree the popular feeling of compassion and sympathy has not hit the wants which should be first attended to.

It must be evident to all eyes that there will not be, for some time, much bloodshed. Neither the United States troops nor the rebels will be in a condition to move with efficiency for a considerable period. The summer heats will soon prevent much marching south of Virginia. Then, when our (often) ill-equipped, undisciplined, unhardened regiments are somewhat ready for a campaign, it is highly probable that the first grand victories will be merely the securing of certain commanding strategic positions by such masses of men as to prevent bloodshed. It very probably may prove to be a war of strong military positions held by great armies, with occasional forays and skirmishes, and a strict wearing blockade—in other words, a struggle for some years between the endurance and purses of the Government and the rebels. Of course, contingencies may change all these probabilities—as for instance, a general slave insurrection or a rash seeking for the battle by the South. At any rate, whatever happens, we may reasonably expect that great masses of our youth will be for some months collected in camps. *What shall the people do for them?* is the question.

Let us remember that damp ground, bad fare, exposure to weather, and habits of drinking contracted, carry off far more in most wars than the bullet and cannon ball. To guard against these, let every village and neighborhood that have sent off volunteers, be sure that *their* soldiers have each a loose (blue or gray) flannel hunting shirt, and a light india-rubber slip (say 7 feet by 3 feet), which can be rolled round their blanket, and are very light weight. Both these are the very best possible guards against bad weather and preventatives of rheumatism. The slip can be laid on the damp ground under the blanket, and used as a cloak when the man is on guard. The loose flannel (without under shirt) protects both from extremes of heat and cold, and it may be has an electrical influence in driving off rheumatism.

Then let our good people in country and city remember that the army-rations are detestably poor fare, and become excessively wearisome after a while. Hard bread and salt pork, or ham, day after day for every meal, is something that even the most heroic patriotism after a while rather revolts at; and I believe one cause that makes so many soldiers take to hard drinking is their much salt and disagreeable food. Now, if the friends of each company could send them a barrel of apples, or oranges, or a box of pies, or dried fruit, or cans of tea, or preserved meat, or a keg of molasses, or something in the nature of a dainty, occasionally, it would help out amazingly the poor fare. People who have so many luxries may smile at this, but let them try pork and bread a fortnight, and give us their opinion of the matter then. No one can imagine how important a thing food becomes to soldiers, or to any person with not much of an intellectual kind to interest the mind.

The idleness of camp life is a terrible temptation. Half the time the soldier is incessantly active, and the other half he has nothing to do but to talk, and eat and smoke; no business, no reading, and no female society. In the ordinary soldiers of the line, many of them are of such gallows stuff, that few people care what becomes of them when they are off duty. But we must bear in mind that this is a very different sort of an army. They are the bloom and choice of our youth.

It was very evident, in the camps I visited, that the earnest-minded and religious men did not exert the influence they ought, and which they wanted to exert. There are several modes of reaching these evils. Every regiment ought to have a chaplain—not merely an ornamental and respectable appendage, but a Christian man who desires to do good. Without knowing many of the Chaplains personally, I have a fear that many of them are, to say the least, not well adapted to their places; this is an impression derived more from the talk of the soldiers than any positive evidence, and therefore I may be doing them injustice. Let each community be sure that its own regiment of volunteers have a Chaplain—and a good man.

The advantage of an official religious person in a regiment is, that he makes a kind of centre or nucleus for the moral and religious life of the corps. The men do not know one another, but those of a certain moral and earnest cast will naturally seek to know the Chaplain and to gather together as a Christian community, and they will speedily draw in and influence others. Thus a high moral tone can be commenced in many bodies of our army. It is a shame that in our regular army the Chaplain should have no official existence. The English army has one officially to each brigade. The North are fighting this battle as one of law, liberty, and righteousness, and they must fight it as did their Puritan forefathers, with Bible and psalm-book in hand.

Another thing—our army need reading matter extremely. Could not each village and town make it a point to send papers to their friends in the army? Or could not some army papers be got up by some society like the Tract Society, containing medical advice, some news, and moral directions and encouragements, and be scattered through the whole army. The soldiers need *tutoring* and being kept mentally up to the struggle, as much as any class of men. The practical routine and hard life wear off a vast deal of the enthusiasm and obscure the grand objects of the war. Reading will keep many a good fellow out of drinking, gambling and mischief. Let us ever bear in mind that the American army needs just the same moral influences and mental food which we do ourselves, and that the prosperity of a whole generation will depend on our providing judiciously and energetically for these wants. C. L. B.

Gunshot Wound.

EDITOR LAFAYETTE COURIER—DEAR SIR:—In your issue of Saturday evening, May 4th, I noticed an article on the treatment of gunshot wounds, to which I am induced to add a few words, as I feel a great interest in the welfare of our soldiers, especially as I have two sons in the army. If, instead of warm or cold water, there be added to every eight ounces of cold water, about 30 drops of oil of creosote, it will be found that no suffering of the wound will take place, and will impart healthy action in the wound & parts, the dressing to be as light as possible. I have used this for upwards of twenty years, and have always found its action to be uniform. I offer this with every assurance that if once introduced into the army, it will supersede all other treatment and will never be abandoned.

Yours, with a sincere desire for the benefit of all, P. FAHNESTOCK, M. D.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 7, 1861.

Robert Anderson.

[From "Occasional" in Forney's Press.]

Among all the lions now attracting the attention of strangers and residents of Washington, stimulating the curiosity of the outside world, Robert Anderson, as he called himself in his great despatch to the Secretary of War after his gallant defence of Sumter, Major of the First Artillery of the Army of the United States, has unquestionably awakened the most interest. I met him yesterday, and studied his character from an earnest survey of his appearance. Robert Anderson is a singularly unpretending man, of medium height, a complexion evidently bronzed by exposure and hard service, iron-gray hair, and slightly bald, a face closely shaven, a large blue-gray eye, deep-set and overshadowed by a heavy eyebrow; thin, compressed lips; fine forehead; his features long and fixed, indicating self-reliance, composure of mind, and withal wearing the semblance of the greatest benevolence. He seemed to avoid observation, and to be somewhat oppressed with the knowledge that he was the centre of it. When I saw him he was in one of the departments, and strolled from room to room with hands full of papers, quietly humming an air, and evidently unconcerned and satisfied that he had done his duty. I should judge his years to be at least forty-five. Major Anderson has returned from Charleston more than ever impressed with the belief that but for the intervention of a superintending Providence he could not have escaped a sacrifice to the savage and unprovoked attacks of the Disunionists. Silent as he is, and cautious in the utterances of his sentiments, he does not conceal his opinion that under the surface of their ostentatious courtesy these men bore to him, as the representative of a flag they feared because they had insulted it, a deep, implacable hatred. There is one opinion he does not hide, either from President or Cabinet ministers, and that is that the hand of God has been stretched forth to protect our Union, and to save it from its adversaries. But for the unprovoked attack on Sumter the Northern people would have been divided into factions. Had he evacuated it, as at one time proposed, his own fame would have suffered, and the Government would have fallen into contempt. The Secessionists would have taken courage, and the Disunionists in the free States would have taunted the friends of the Administration with want of resolution, and would have insisted upon a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. In fact, nothing prevented the evacuation of this fortress but the arrogance of the Disunionists, who, inflated with the hope that by their ten thousand men they could easily exterminate less than one hundred, refused to allow the Administration to furnish him supplies, and therefore compelled him to a defence which, while saving the Government from overthrow, has immortalized his own name. The victory of these thousands of madmen, achieved after a terrible destruction of their own stolen forts, and I do not doubt, after a heavy loss of life among their own troops, intoxicated them with the expectation of an easy conquest of the Government, and no doubt instigated the mobs of Baltimore to the attack upon the Massachusetts soldiery; so that, when Major Anderson reached New York, and when he arrived in Washington, he found not only a grateful people glad to do him honor, but a people consolidated around the Administration, tired of making peaceful propositions to traitors, burning to avenge unprovoked wrongs, and resolved that no truce should be agreed upon until a complete surrender had been made to the authority of the law and the Executive, and a full return of all the property forcibly seized upon by the Disunionists.

The Administration, penetrated with a profound sense of the inappreciable services of Anderson and his men, are ready to confer upon him any honor. The President would have gladly nominated him to one of the highest military appointments in his gift, and it is believed that an offer was made to him to go abroad for the purpose of restoring his health, greatly shattered by his long captivity behind the battlements of Sumter. I learn, however, that he has in reserve the fulfilment of a duty which he believes he owes to his country, and that, after having settled his accounts, he will return to his native State of Kentucky and there raise the banner of the Constitution and the Union, and proclaim himself in favor of the existing policy of the Government. How much like Garibaldi, who, putting behind him the glittering honors extended by Victor Emanuel, avoiding displays before the populace, retires to his little Island of Caprera,

"Whose saphire gates
Beguile him to her fair estates,"

to his Kentucky, there to rest him from his toils, and still, like the red-shirt General of Italy, ready to offer his life to his beloved country.

The New York Zouaves.

[From "Occasional" in Forney's Press.]

The New York Zouaves, under command of Col. Ellsworth, of Illinois, have created a good deal of consternation in our city of Magnificent Distances. They have had two days of extensive, expensive and extra a fight, fun and frolic. They have broken into taverns, terrified old ladies, ordered dinners and suppers which they had the impudence to request their victims to charge to that bankrupt concern the Southern Confederacy, and performed many other irreverent feats. They now occupy the new Hall of the House of Representatives, from which their aristocratic predecessors, the New York Seventh Regiment, retired to encounter the cold rain storm of Friday and Saturday; and, in order not to be behind the Representatives of the people, they yesterday improvised a House of Representatives, elected a speaker, clerk, and other officers, went into full session, dissolved the Union and reconstructed it, and then wound up the joke by going into Executive session, after the model of the Senate, and in obedience to the example of Senator Mason, of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was then occupied by some of their tired and sleepy companions, seeking a few hours rest. After walking the parapets of the capitol, rifle on shoulder, leaping fences, knocking down sentinels, turning aside indignant bayonets, hanging like monkeys from the outer ledges of the dome, some two hundred feet above the firm-set earth, to everybody's horror, they have been brought up with a round turn by an old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, named Winfield Scott, speaking through a quiet gentleman in charge of the Capitol, Major McDowell, U. S. A. These Turco-men of our time, these untamed firemen after fire-eaters, these red-shirted patriots so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered, and to-day order reigns in Warsaw. What mighty magic has produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised a steam-boat ride some pleasant May morning to Mount Vernon, with a slight intimation that they may stop at Alexandria on their way for refreshments. It is astonishing how mild and gentlemanly the Zouaves have become since their treaty with General Scott. OCCASIONAL.

The "Insanity" of Peace.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 30th.]

The Baltimore *Patriot* still speaks of peace with the North. Certain politicians in Kentucky and Missouri also indulge in the same insane talk. We rejoice to know that if there are any such cowards or traitors in Virginia, (they must take one horn or other of the dilemma,) their numbers are few and far between. Is there a Virginian who cannot see that peace now is only another word for abject submission and ineffaceable dishonor? We must either bow to the yoke of Lincoln, revoking everything which has been done in vindication of Southern independence, or else leave this fair garden State of the continent to be ravaged with fire and sword, our institutions overthrown, and our lands partitioned out among the Huns and Vandals of the North. The decree has gone forth in the *Tribune*, the organ of the despot, and now "he who doubts is damned." Is it asked, by what right these things can be done? We answer by the same right that 75,000 men have been summoned to the field, to be followed immediately by 150,000 more; the same right that our ports are to be blockaded from this day forth; and by the same right that the old square of the District of Columbia is to be re-established for military purposes. He who advocates peace now upon the only terms which could be vouchsafed to us, is a traitor and deserves a traitor's doom.

The voice of every patriot is, all the resources of the entire and united South must be brought into immediate requisition. Maryland is *now* in possession of the enemy. Her fair fields are trampled under foot by the invader. From Annapolis, 1,000 troops will be henceforth thrown daily into Washington. They are expelling the inhabitants to save the food. Like locusts or army worm they will soon cross the Potomac to devastate Virginia, if Virginia can be mesmerised by traitors, and be made to dream of peace on such terms as the Lincoln Government would give us. Not a moment is to be lost. Delay is death. Now or never the South must send forth her brave and noble sons. No oath is required of them, for they fight for the graves of their immortal sires. But they will swear voluntarily among themselves, upon the altar of the God of their fathers, to conquer or die! The invader has been permitted to pass unresisted from Annapolis to Washington, and his purpose is no doubt to tread the soil of Virginia also at an early day. But, thank God, one hundred thousand strong armed and stout hearted Virginians will meet him at the threshold, not to dispute his advancing step, but to drive him back whence he came from. He who talks now about peace on any conditions which could be obtained of the Lincoln Government is a craven traitor.

The Universal Yankee at Ft. Monroe.

[From the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.]

It seems that the armed Yankee, whose universal genius wrought such miracles in mechanics and seamanship before the astonished Maryland Secessionists, found the first field for his "missionary" labors under the walls of Fort Monroe. The Government machine shop of the fort, which is outside its walls, was closed, as we learn by a letter from an officer of the Light Guard, previous to the arrival of the 4th Regiment, by the "secession" of the foreman and most of the workmen, greatly to the embarrassment of Col. Dimmick, who needed mechanical assistance in mounting the guns. Massachusetts supplied the need, and a dozen or more of our brave and ingenious mechanics soon set all things in order, and much to the chagrin of the Virginians, things went on again faster than ever. Mr. John C. Briggs, who was prompted by loss of employment at the Taunton Locomotive Works to volunteer in company G, is installed as foreman of the establishment, and his skill is appreciated as it ought to be. The "Light Guard" furnishes several of the corps of fighting working men under him.

GOOD FOR A CANADIAN RAILROAD.—An instance of Yankee spunk occurred a few days since on the Grand Trunk Railway. An engineer on one of the trains, conducted by a man named Latham, affixed the Stars and Stripes to his engine, which, being observed, was cut down by Latham. The engineer at once replaced the flag, and forbid Latham repeating the offence, or he would cut *him* down. Upon the arrival of the train at the headquarters of the Superintendent of the road, the facts were reported to that official, who at once presented the patriotic engineer with a beautiful silk American flag, told him to nail it to his engine, and then promptly dismissed Latham. This action was approved by the directors, and now every car on that road carries the Stars and Stripes.

Difference of Material.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The bipedal excrescences of Northern society are daily marshaled into the ranks of the Black Republican regiments. The very thought of such material begets contempt in the eye of Southern men, and it is only to be regretted that, if we are to have war at all, we are not to fight an enemy of more gentility, decency and self-respect. The Southern soldier is by nature and by position gallant. His heart, his purse and his sword he carries in his hand, and all go for the cause in which he fights. The Northern "soldier," or rather mercenary, who buckles on his knapsack to fight against the South, enjoys the glorious idea of gain, while those who buy him to their service shrink back, self-satisfied, and by their little coteries immortalized for shelling out some hundred score or so of dollars, to screen them from the appalling blaze of "horrid war." Among the troops now quartered in this city from South Carolina, is an officer whose fortune amounts to four millions of dollars, and in the ranks of the regiment are numbers of men worth from twenty to two hundred thousand dollars each. One of the companies which arrived on Saturday, numbering upwards of eighty men, averaged, upon calculation, ten thousand dollars for each man. It is the fortune of one of the officers of the regiment to possess seven hundred negroes. Others possess the "needful in divers quantities; some are poor, but all are brave.

Visitors to West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President has appointed the following list of visitors to West Point:

Hon. John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Andrew Johnson, Greenville, Tennessee.
Edward D. Bell, Salem, Oregon.
John M. Botts, Richmond, Virginia.
David Davis, Bloomington, Illinois.
David Cooper, St. Paul, Minnesota.
John Woodruff, New Haven, Connecticut.
James S. Alban, Wisconsin.
Frederick P. Stanton, Kansas.
Alexander Cummings, Pennsylvania.
Thomas J. McKean, Iowa.
Richard Tilghman, Maryland.
James G. Blaine, Maine.
Herman Haupt, Deerfield, Massachusetts.
Professor Charles Davis, New York.
Gen. H. B. Carrington, Ohio.
Brigadier General John Garland, United States Army.

A Capital Appointment.

Hon. John A. Dix, now so well known throughout the country as having, while Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, instructed a Federal officer at New Orleans to shoot "on the spot" any man who attempted to "haul down the American flag," has signified to Gov. Morgan his acceptance of the post of Major General of the New York State Militia, tendered him several days since. This will be gratifying intelligence to all admirers of true patriotism.

Details of a Great Prize Fight.

The fighting and sporting population of St. Louis have for some weeks looked forward to yesterday—the set day for a fight of thrilling interest between the celebrated plucky little Irishman, Monigan, victor in many a severe ring fight, and highly esteemed by the fraternity for his courage, endurance, and fancy manhood generally, and Mr. Doyle, also an Irishman. At about ten o'clock a crowd began to gather at the Fair grounds to witness the affair. At one o'clock, in the presence of about five hundred persons, Mr. Monigan and Mr. Doyle entered the ring with two seconds each. Mr. Monigan was a beautiful type of a small man; Mr. Doyle was a very fine specimen of a large man.

The first round was a short one, Monigan knocking his opponent down. This took the spectators by complete surprise, and elicited a shout of applause.

In the second round, Monigan was lightly thrown.

In the third round Monigan had the best, but went down.

Fourth and fifth rounds—A long course of fencing and hard hitting, Monigan showing superior science and pluck, Doyle showing more physical strength. In these two rounds Monigan turned the scales of battle in his favor, but went down under his opponent.

Sixth round—Without much ceremony Monigan knocks Doyle down, handsomely, which was repeated in the seventh round.

In the eighth round Doyle went down without waiting to be struck, and the victory and stakes ($50 a side) were awarded to the small sized but powerful Monigan, and the crowd dispersed in good order, returning to their various bar-rooms and loafing quarter throughout the city.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE COOLEST YET.—The Charleston *Courier* is shocked at the reports that freedom of speech is at an end in the North. Even in New York it has heard that the open avowal of secession sentiments is no longer tolerated. It protests against such tyranny, in the name of human rights and constitutional liberty? It is the *Courier's* ox that happens to be gored this time. What sort of liberty of speech do men enjoy in the Southern States? Hundreds and thousands have been compelled to flee merely because they held Union sentiments, even when they did not attempt to give them utterance. A reasonable degree of hypocrisy is always tolerated in such emergencies as the present; but the *Courier* transcends the bounds of decency in its complaints that freedom of speech is denied at the North.

THE SHORES OF THE POTOMAC.—The Richmond *Whig*, after alluding to the fact that the Federal troops had made an examination of the Southern shores of the Potomac, Arlington Heights, &c., to ascertain if the same were fortified or not, asks the following questions:

"What is the meaning of this? Hasn't Virginia a right to erect batteries on her own soil wherever she chooses? Who made this examination, and by what authority?"

We answer. The meaning is obvious. The examination was made by the federal troops, and by the authority of Gen. Scott. Does the answer satisfy?

THE PRICE OF ARMS.—Sabres, with sheath and belt, cost from $7 to $10 each, according to quality. Cutlasses, such as are often used by artillery men, cost $2. A breech loading carbine, (Hall's pattern, which is the best,) costs $17. Sharpe's rifle, a most effective weapon, about the same. Revolvers (Navy revolvers are preferable to the Army pattern) cost from $35 to $30 a pair. A six pound brass cannon, used in flying artillery, costs $1,000, and the gun-wagon $300. Armstrong's twelve-pound rifled cannon, (an English gun, of which many are now being imported) costs £112 6s. 8d., or about $560. A six horse caisson, for artillery ammunition, costs $400.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says the Langhorne foundry in that city, owned by F. B. Deane, Jr., & Son, is daily turning out large quantities of ammunition, in the shape of cannon ball and shell, for the Southern Confederacy, which cannot be excelled in quality by those of any other foundry. For a number of years the Messrs. Deane furnished the old United States government with the same ammunition, which we learn gave great satisfaction, and was declared equal to any in the service.

MOVEMENT OF ARMS.—The Richmond *Whig* says ten thousand stand of arms, of the old pattern, from Virginia Military Institute, passed through Lynchburg for Richmond, via the canal. They were in charge of a detachment of the Rockridge Grays, and are carried to Richmond to be changed into the percussion musket. We also learn that an equal number of muskets, from the Institute, have been sent to Richmond via Staunton.

LIEUT. MAURY.—This charlatan in science, has turned out a rascal in morals. He did not resign, but deserted his post. His successor finds a large amount of unfinished work at the Observatory, proving that Maury has not been attending to his business. To cap the climax of his baseness, he has removed buoys placed to indicate the sunken rocks, in order that there may be a chance of wrecking the vessels of the country he served.—*Boston Transcript.*

"EGYPT" HOWLING!—Captain Herod, from Shawneetown, was a passenger on the Charley Bowen on Saturday. He telegraphed from this point to Gov. Yates, tendering a company of volunteers, and asking whether it should be mounted or infantry. The Captain says, hitherto Egypt has been so quiet that the Southern rebels concluded they had her in their breeches pockets, but he adds, "I'll be d—d if Egypt aint howling now."—*Evansville Journal.*

NEGRO TROOPS FROM LYNCHBURG.—The Petersburg *Express* notices the passage through Petersburg on Saturday of about ninety negroes, destined for Norfolk from Lynchburg. The call of General Gwynn for colored laborers bids fair to receive a most hearty response.

[All the more to be made prisoners of war.]

DISTRIBUTING THE SCRIPTURES.—Yesterday the Indianapolis Female Bible Society distributed at Camp Morton about 1,200 copies of the New Testament, and at Wallace Barracks some 600 copies, making 1,800 copies in all. It was a good day's work, and supplied nearly all the troops not heretofore furnished with copies of the scriptures.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—As the volunteers were about leaving Easton, Pa., for the war, a young man, a member of one of the companies, shed tears when he bid his mother "good bye." The old woman encouraged him, saying, "Dry up, Joe, and show your pluck!"

SENSIBLE.—Two thousand stand of arms, which were sent to Baltimore by the Virginia rebels after the seizure of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, are to be returned to the Government.

THE TENNESSEE NEGROES UNEASY.—A lady from Lockport, who is now in Southern Tennessee, writes to her friends that great apprehensions are felt in the locality where she is staying, of an uprising among the negroes.—*Buffalo Courier.*

FROM AUCTION.
100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks,
In all Colors.
200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All widths.
150 Pcs. Black Figured Silks,
Over Five Hundred Pieces
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,
In all the novel styles and choice colorings.
Extraordinary Bargains in Silks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DO NOT BUY ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE,
Till you see our Bargains.
Illuminated Mozambiques,
24 MOZAMBIQUES, for Ladies Suits,
ILLUMINATED POPLINS,
FRENCH SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in unlimited variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies Cloth and Silk Mantles and Shawls now in stock.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BELOIT, WIS., April 19th, 1861.
[illegible]
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent
[illegible]
Yours respectfully, [illegible]
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our Store.
[illegible] State street.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

VAN SCHAACK,
47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE,
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.
THE PEACE MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers. W. R. WOOD & CO.,
No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........Lasalle street..........41

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47
HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.
Nearly Every Article Required for
HOUSE KEEPING
May be found at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 STATE STREET 47
Japanned, Plain and Planished
TIN-WARE,
Wood Ware, Baskets,
BRUSHES, DOOR MATS
BATHING APPARATUS,
Bird Cages,
Stoves,
Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
118 LAKE STREET.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
168 South Water street.

FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CABS AND GIGS FOR CHILDREN,
Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
10 Cases of Berlin Baskets,
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS,
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block

HAVANA CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA..........Five Cents.
—ALSO—
A Full Stock of other Popular Brands of Genuine Havana Cigars.
SMITH & DWYER,
Apothecaries, opposite Tremont House.

JAMES WADSWORTH,
No. 1 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.
Assets..........[illegible]
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,
PITTSFIELD.
Assets..........[illegible]
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets..........[illegible]
Roger Williams Insurance Company,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets..........[illegible]
Irving Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Assets..........[illegible]
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y,
NEW YORK.

TO BOOKSELLERS NEWS-DEALERS, &C.
NATIONAL ENVELOPES,
Price, $5.00 per Thousand, Cash.
[illegible]
Retail, 25 Cents per Package.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.
N. B.—Orders will be filled in rotation.

A GREAT HIT.—D. B. COOKE & CO.'S GREAT NATIONAL ENVELOPES. [illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE—
Now landing and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
15 South Water street.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR
Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,
For, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the Laws of Nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation.
It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits.
It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; and such a remedy you will find in the
Restorative Cordial.
The experience of thousands prove that no preparation can be compared with it, for impurities of the blood, depression of the vital energy, pale, and otherwise sickly complexion.
It has also proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints:
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.
THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!
Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.
It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once if already attacked.
TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.
As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.
LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.
MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.
THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT
The Cordial is all we claim for it!!!
MOTHERS, TRY IT.
And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to
Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,
As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market st., St. Louis,
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter; its testimony, thus incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable:
MONROE, CONN.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: [illegible] Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. I have been sick for more than a year, and have tried almost every method to get relief, and have tried them all [illegible] until I tried your Cordial, and I must say it makes me feel better. [illegible]
Your obedient servant,
DAVID F. WHITLOCK.
[illegible]
Read the following letter, just received:
MR. W. KING, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.—I purchased at [illegible]
New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., Feb. 18th, 1861.
R. DEWARD.
PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.
[illegible]
BATTLE CREEK, January 30, 1861.
PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express to thee my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous virtues of thy Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. [illegible]
Yours faithfully, SUSAN KIRBY.
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.
This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the weak or debilitated. [illegible]
[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]
WOOD'S RENOVATOR.
Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek, alas! in vain;
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His CORDIAL will your health make sound,
And your body RENOVATE.
[illegible]
For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:
[illegible]
Wholesale Agents, at Manufacturers prices:
G. P. FULLER. E. R. FINCH.
FULLER & FINCH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 24 & 26 Market st.,
Between Lake and Randolph street Bridges,
CHICAGO.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
[illegible testimonials]
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.
Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the cure of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Chicago, Ill.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Convincing Testimony.—The enormous yearly sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the thousands of testimonials to its excellence received from all classes of society, prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. No one desiring a fine head of Hair should fail to use it. Sold everywhere.
A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery
[illegible]
For sale by all Druggists.
Banking and Exchange.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
[illegible] Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.
BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.
AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
A. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONAS VAN BUREN.
EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.
MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
HAMILTON S. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.
Plumbing.
T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
98 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
[illegible]
Trusses.
RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
[illegible]
Dentists' Cards.
WARD ELLIS,
DENTIST.
Office—Room No. 13 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—DR. W. FELLER [illegible]
W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
[illegible]
To Inventors.
TO INVENTORS.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
Patent Attorneys and Solicitors,
[illegible]
OFFICES,
[illegible]
Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion. [illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible]
Guns, Powder, &c.
GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
[illegible]
Painters.
JEVNE & ALMINI,
PAINTERS,
[illegible]
[illegible]
JEVNE & ALMINI.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible testimonials]

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] [illegible]

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] [illegible]

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] [illegible]

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] [illegible]

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] [illegible]

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

[illegible]

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

[illegible]

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

[illegible]

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

[illegible]

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Cod Liver Oil—Spring [illegible] ... J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Convincing Testimony.—The [illegible] of Lyon's Kathairon, and the [illegible] ... sold everywhere.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, 16 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible table of cures]

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, &c. ... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business done.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. ... J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 34 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 44 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

EDWARD ELLIS, DENTIST. Rooms No. 11 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 86 West [illegible] ...

W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, [illegible] ... of Clark Street.

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS.— BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. [illegible] ... NO PATENT NO PAY [illegible] ... OFFICES: [illegible] Washington, D. C. ... St. Louis, Mo. ... Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4321.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.— DR. CARWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST, EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible] ... SPECTACLES, TELESCOPES, [illegible]

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!! [illegible]

Painters.

[illegible] PAINTERS, [illegible] DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$5,000 In New York Exchange, to loan on Improved City Real Estate. ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Apply immediately. Address Post Office, Box 826.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 2962. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

WANTED—Land Warrants APPLY TO J. L. LEE, 12 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON. Wanted by HENRY F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 184 S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 12 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash Advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and other Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of L. A. Willard & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent. L. A. WILLARD, MARTIN GREEN. Chicago, April 22d, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FRESE, dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the [illegible] day of February last. A. FRESE. Chicago, March 28, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, our customers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Office No. 2 Masonic Temple.

Business Cards.

DR. J. W. BROOKS, from the vicinity of Cincinnati, respectfully offers his Professional services to the people of Chicago. Residence and Office NO. 16 ADAMS STREET, Between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 - - Dearborn Street - - 112 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. References—[illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL. Edward Foster, Wholesale Liquor Merchant, and Depot for Lill & Diversy's Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, has removed from 179 South Water street To 39 South Water Street, Between Wabash and Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—Ewing, Briggs & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, have removed from 101 South Water street, to No. 75 South Water Street, Third door east of State street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OSBORNE, BROTHERS & CO., Have removed their office to their Mill on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph, where they will keep on hand a stock of Family and Baker's Flour.

Insurance.

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, No. 42 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois Howard Insurance Company, New York.—Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $[illegible]

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, On the thirty-first day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois. [illegible statement] ... LIABILITIES. [illegible] ... Total liabilities ... $[illegible] D. W. IRWIN, Agent, No. 6, Board of Trade Building. April 10th, 1861.

ORIGINAL. [Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, April [illegible], 1861. Whereas, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855 ... [illegible] ... In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this day of April, A. D. 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods. [illegible] ... GEO. W. HANNIS, P. O. Box 310.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 98 Kinzie street, Iron and Copper [illegible] ... CUTLER, BALL & CO.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS and all kinds of LIGHTNING ROD POINTS AND FIXTURES Manufactured &c., supplied to Agents and Dealers. Local Agents wanted for the sale of Lyon's Patent Copper Rods throughout the Western and Southern States [illegible] ... PAMPHLETS SENT FREE. [illegible] Office No. 4 Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water sts.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year [illegible] ... TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 92 Lasalle street, METALLIC COFFINS. Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. [illegible] ... Vault in Cemetery.

CAVALRY TRAPPINGS.—We are now prepared to furnish Cavalry Companies with SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., [illegible] ... No. 29 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

[Mail schedule: Trains Depart. / Mails Close. / Trains Arrive. — EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. MICHIGAN CENTRAL. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO. SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. DIXON AIR LINE. ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH. BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. ALTON AND ST. LOUIS. NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. MILWAUKEE. — times illegible]

A Few Figures.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

At the time we write it seems likely that the Border Slave States, with the exception of Delaware and Maryland, will make common cause with the rebels against the United States Government. There is much talk about "neutrality" in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. In this case "neutrality" means a covert alliance with rebels, and treasonable willingness to supply them with aid and comfort. The Government will regard such "neutrals" as enemies, and will deal with them accordingly. Maryland aspires to a similar position of neutrality; but geographical necessity will compel the Government to lay hands on her at the outset of the war, and it is therefore not worth while to estimate her among the parties to the conflict. Delaware alone, of the Border Slave States, evinces loyalty to the Union.

The war which has now begun will therefore be waged by the Free States, on one side, against thirteen Slave States on the other, to wit: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

The population of the Free States, by the census of 1860, amounts to 18,950,759; the free population of the thirteen rebellious States to 7,657,395—considerably less than half that of their opponents.

In the Free States every man able to bear arms is at the service of the Government. In the rebellious States a certain number of men are required at home to keep in subjection 3,912,096 slaves. By a law of Louisiana planters are obliged to keep on their plantations a sufficient force of white men to resist a negro insurrection. Custom renders the same practice imperative in the other Slave States. Thus, from the 7,657,395 whites of the rebellious States must be deducted a large body of adult males, who are required at home to defend the women and children from the negroes. It is with the balance only that the Government will have to deal.

In modern warfare, however, success is won not so much by numbers as by money. The longest purse, in the long run, infallibly wins the day. The comparative wealth of the two sections thus becomes a matter of the highest moment. In the Banks of the States now constituting the Southern Confederacy, there is at present about $20,000,000 in specie; in the Banks of the Border States about $5,000,000 more. With the exception of the Banks of New Orleans, all the Banks of the Gulf States, of North Carolina, and of Virginia, and many of those of Tennessee and Kentucky, are insolvent, have suspended specie payments, and issue notes which are uncurrent except at enormous discount. In the three cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the Banks hold about $51,000,000 in specie, and the sub-treasuries and mint about $15,000,000 more. Notes of Western Banks, secured by deposits of slave State stocks, are greatly depreciated. But the currency of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England is at par. It is now well known that the attempt to negotiate $5,000,000 of Confederate Bonds, ten days ago, was a failure, notwithstanding the terrorism exercised by the rebel press. When our Government asked for $8,000,000, $34,000,000 were offered, notwithstanding the opposition of leading newspapers. The Southern Savings Banks contain so little money that the amount is not worth recording in statistical reports; in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, the working classes have deposited some $130,000,000 in Savings Banks. The Government of the United States can borrow without difficulty, and at a moderate rate of interest, a hundred millions a year at New York for two or three years, if so much be required to suppress the rebellion; the rebel Government cannot borrow ten millions at home, or ten cents abroad. If, therefore, money be the sinew of war, as historians assure us, a very brief campaign must settle the question in favor of the North.

Mechanical appliances are as essential to war as men and money. In these the preeminence of the North is unquestionable. The Southern States are a purely agricultural region. Mechanical arts cannot thrive side by side with slavery. There is a foundry at Richmond, Virginia, at which arms and munitions of war are manufactured and there are one or two other small shops in other Southern States where Northern mechanics make a few guns. But with sparse exceptions, every pistol, rifle, musket, cannon, bayonet, sword and bowie knife, and every pound of powder, every box of caps, every cartridge, every shell, every fuse, and every bullet or ball that is used by the Southern troops was made at the North and cannot be replaced at the South. From the hour the United States occupy the Richmond foundry and blockade the Southern ports, the supply of arms to the rebels is stopped.

Every cartridge burned after that time will be an irretrievable loss. Nor is there any chance that foundries will be established at the South. Slaveholders dare not. The most magnificent pasture lands in America are untilled because the Southern whites dare not trust their slaves with scythes to mow hay; much less would they suffer armories and factories to be established where negroes might obtain powder, ball, and edged tools. In the North, on the other hand, the prospect is that every adult male will, in the course of a few weeks, be supplied with the most perfect weapons of modern warfare, and that the highest efforts of mechanical skill and modern engineering talent will be at the service of the government.

Again, in wars between regions which have both a large coast surface, much depends on the respective tonnage of the belligerents. In this respect the power of the Government is to the power of the rebels as four hundred to one. Where they have a thousand tons the Government has four hundred thousand. All the great steamships and clipper vessels, all the fast yachts, and the bulk of the small steamers and propellers, are owned at the North. New York alone can fit out, in thirty days, a fleet sufficient to capture every Southern port. Mr. Jefferson Davis committed a sad blunder in organizing a system of privateering. He may tempt half a dozen pirates to seize a few of our merchant ships. But he has certainly secured the ultimate extirpation of Southern vessels from the face of the deep. In six months from this time there will not be a craft afloat that will dare to hail from any port South of the capes of the Delaware.

What, then, can the South hope from this absurd rebellion?

Such Men Never Die!

"There is a story told by one of the Seventh, that no one can listen to without tears and a glow of pride in our New England soldiers. He says 'while encamped in Maryland, I wandered off one day and came to a farm house, where I saw a party of those Massachusetts fellows—well, no, they were Rhode Island boys, but it's all the same—talking with a woman who was greatly frightened. They tried in vain to quiet her apprehensions. They asked for food, and she cried, 'O, take all that I have, take everything, but spare my sick husband.' 'O, darn it,' said one of the men, 'we ain't going to hurt you: we want something to eat.' But the woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and hurried whatever food she had on the table. But, said the lieutenant, when she saw this company stand about the table with bared heads, and a tall, gaunt man raise his hand and invoke God's blessing on the bounties spread before them, the poor woman broke down with a fit of sobbing and crying. She had no longer any fears, but bid them wait, and in a few moments had made them hot coffee in abundance. She then emptied their canteens of the muddy water they contained and filled them with coffee. Her astonishment increased when they insisted upon paying her.' The lieutenant tells this with great expression. Said he, 'Their asking a blessing took me by surprise, and when I saw this I felt that our country was safe with such men to fight for it.'"

TALL BRAGGING.—The Newbern (N. C.) Progress, while admitting that the Southern rebels are to have a hard fight, says:—

"The Southern States can easily keep a half million men in the field; and with such an army, headed by such men as Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, and others, we can defy a world in arms. Let Lincoln's hireling slaves attempt to march through North Carolina or Virginia, South Carolina or Georgia, and our word for it not one-twentieth man will ever be permitted to return again. Their bones shall bleach on our hills and in our valleys, and their corrupt carcasses shall mingle with Southern soil. And while their tens of thousands fall before the avenging arm of an outraged people, their women and children will starve at home on account of the withdrawal of that Southern patronage on which they have grown so fat. They have the advantage in number, we grant, but we are their superiors in everything else; and we now predict, should a general war ensue, that we shall whip them in every pitched battle where they have not more than two to our one."

CONSIGNED TO OLD ABE.—There passed through this city yesterday, in care of the Adams Express Company, an emissary of Lincoln's, who had been forced to leave Augusta, Ga. Deeming his presence offensive, the good people of that patriotic city shaved one-half of the rascal's head, labelled him to Old Abe, Washington, D. C., and then paid the Express Company to transport him through. The delicate tonsorial operation which had been performed gave the poor creature a strikingly novel appearance, [illegible] ... —Petersburg (Va.) Express.

Down on Richard Lathers.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 1.]

The committee appointed to collect funds for the volunteers have been highly successful. In looking over the list we find sums from $25 to $250, and it is worthy remark, that an eminent cotton factor, who ought to have given five hundred dollars—the sum that he gave to a Bible Society some few years ago—put his name down for the meager amount of twenty-five dollars, paid it to the collector, which the committee refused to receive, and returned the factor his twenty-five dollars. We do not envy the party his feelings, if he is susceptible of any, on this occasion.

Speaking of subscriptions for military purposes, support and relief of families, we are reminded of the contrast between our city and New York. In New York, merchants and capitalists are subscribing and paying from $250 up to $1,000 and $20,000; and while looking over the lists, we find the name of Richard Lathers, President of the Great Western Insurance Company, subscribing $250. This personage and the company ought to repudiated at once in the South. It is only a few weeks ago that this Mr. Lathers was in our city, making vast professions and love for the South, securing large and profitable risks of insurance, to the injury and detriment of our own insurance companies, securing good risks in Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. This Mr. President Lathers has been through the South issuing policies. On his return to New York, a few days since, his company granted permission to the clerks and employees to enlist and volunteer in the army against the South, continuing their salaries during the war or time of absence. Is it not about time for these mercenary agents and pretended friends of the South to be denounced. In the name of justice, the South and common sense, ought these Northern companies to be patronized and encouraged in our city? We have our own local companies, strong and safe; we have agencies of English offices, paying taxes and conforming to our laws, and yet we find a New York stipendiary coming hither and ingratiating himself with our merchants and shippers. This personage may bamboozle Charleston and Mobile, but he will not do it in the good city of New Orleans, though he did live in Charleston for some years. We do not believe in these pretended friends of the South, who visit us, accept our hospitalities, return North, and then coolly contribute their money in subjugating the South.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 25 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 38 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the West.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago. E. R. CLARK & CO., 120 Broad Street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. [illegible] Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and [illegible] FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. [illegible] ... HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible] ... Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets [illegible] ... Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, [illegible] ... Post Office Box 469.

Farms for Sale.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE And now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD [illegible]

Music Stores.

TO RENT—A variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, On Reasonable Terms AT ROOT & CADY'S, No. 95 Clark street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO. H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St., (Successors to Higgins Brothers.) Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury of New York. [illegible] ... Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers furnished at the usual discount.

A. DE ANGUERA, PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER 88 ... LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs) ... 88

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals, with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 23 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. [illegible] ... WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES ... WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. [illegible] ... THOMAS NASH.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE opened at 190 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. [illegible] ... M. S. NICHOLS. ... S. L. SMITH.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 3 BILLIARD'S BLOCK, S. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. P. O. Box 2867. [illegible] Liberal advances made on Consignments.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 212 South Water Street, Chicago, give their undivided attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Seeds, &c. [illegible] ... Cincinnati.

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 180½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. [illegible] CHICAGO.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 110 South Water St. cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

ALLEN VANE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible] ALLEN VANE. E. BOGER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, [illegible] ... J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible] ... R. F. LAWRENCE. W. E. NEELY.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 Lococke Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 3 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS 148 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 28 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. S. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water Street. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. PITKIN. ALFRED E. PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Wells St., ... Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. [illegible]

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, St. Joseph, Missouri. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. [illegible] ... Bakers, Finke & Co.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOUTH WATER STREET, ... Alkin's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tupper, Randolph & Carter,) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store or for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 27 State Street, Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF PORK, LARD, HAMS T.[illegible] SMOKED BEEF, &C. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Steamboat Owners generally to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

R. & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, No. 1 (Second Floor) Board of Trade Building, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale [illegible] ... Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. E. BIGGS, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 97 Liberal cash advances made on Flour, Grain, Beef, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 218 SOUTH WATER STREET, Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances made on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market on commission.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NO. 3 DOLE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce. No. 153 [illegible] Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 155 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible] ... E. SPAFFORD. ... S. F. W. [illegible]

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO, Dealers in BEEF PORK HAMS SHOULDERS LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. [illegible]

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. Spring Trade. 1861. We have now coming forward [illegible] COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 AND 46 Wabash Avenue, [illegible] DRY GOODS JOBBERS. [illegible]

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, [illegible] PATENT CALF, OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF, UPPER, SOLE LEATHER, [illegible] Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Gorings, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c., ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell [illegible] ... Boots and Shoes in all the States without exception.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS, 1861 ... A Card ... 1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ... [illegible] ... Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18 ... STATE STREET ... 16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ... STATE STREET ... 16 & 18

W. H. KRETSINGER, 117—South Water Street—117 (BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN) The only house in the city selling Staple Agricultural Implements, Exclusively at Wholesale. GOODS FIRST RATE, PRICES LOW, Dealers will note this on their memorandums and call at 117 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 117

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63 We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: [illegible list: TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, BAR IRON] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41 ... Lake Street, Chicago ... 39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE In the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE, Having completed the Removal of our Dry Goods Jobbing Department TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, We are now making additions of FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS, And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. [illegible]

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861 H. W. HUNT & CO., 26 and 28 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, [illegible] ... At the Lowest Prices.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street, Chicago, [illegible] ... AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

Rawson & Bartlett, BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 30 [illegible] ... RUBBER AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Trade.

YARD, GILLMORE & CO., JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING, Nos. 617 Chestnut and 616 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Have opened their Spring Importation of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods in Great Variety, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., Which they will sell at the Lowest Market Prices. CALL AND SEE

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! TEN DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (136 Lake and 75 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES. [illegible] All cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS, Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARK, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 16 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co. Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co. Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the coming year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. [illegible] ... THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, [illegible] ... For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. [illegible] JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Foot of River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES. [illegible] ... CHAS. M. GRAY, Gen'l Sup't.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, [illegible] ... A. M. BININGER & CO., Established in 1778, SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale by ... & Co. ... Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, [illegible] ... For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, [illegible]

Lake Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Propeller BACKUS [illegible] For Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible]

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads, [illegible] ... 150 Canal Boats, [illegible] THE WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily. W. T. Co. STEAMERS. N. Y. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS. Tonawanda, Fountain City, Free State, Wenona, Mohawk, Mendota, Plymouth, Evergreen City, Neptune, Galena, May Flower, Chicago. [illegible]

The Detroit Line Daily. Via North Shore Direct. W. T. CO. STEAMERS. N. Y. C. STEAMERS. Missouri, Dunkirk, Illinois, Concord, Omar Pasha. [illegible]

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line. CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS. Equator, Equinox, Araxes, Euphrates, Eclipse, Comet, Rocket, Marquette, Cuyahoga, Oronies. Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line. W. T. CO. STEAMERS. Mary Stewart, Saginaw. Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan Street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Office, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. [illegible] ... JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres. Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. [illegible] ... RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents. Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861 1861 THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. [illegible] ... AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. [illegible] ... MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo, Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. N. Y. C. & C. Line Steam. W. T. Co. Steamers. FOUNTAIN CITY, MOHAWK, GALENA, FREE STATE, WENONA, TONAWANDA, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, CHICAGO, MAY FLOWER, EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS. The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. [illegible] ... SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt. Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents. Foot of State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a TRI-WEEKLY Line of First-class Screw Steamers HURON ... 500 tons ... Capt. Nicholson, EDITH ... 540 tons ... Capt. L. Hunt, CUYAHOGA ... 387 tons ... Capt. E. Wilkins, SUN ... 540 tons ... Capt. Jones, [illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, [illegible] ... PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, April [illegible], trains will leave the Union Depot, Chicago, as follows: [illegible] ... [illegible] MASON, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE. Cincinnati and Chicago AIR LINE RAILROAD [illegible] ... TWO EXPRESS TRAINS [illegible] ... TWELVE HOURS. No Change of Cars to Cincinnati. [illegible] ... 55 Randolph street. [illegible] ... D. E. PALLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. Until further notice Express Trains leave Great Central Union Depot, Chicago at 7:45 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M. [illegible] ... Western Passenger Agent. Chicago, May 1st, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Dubuque, [illegible] ... L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861 Summer Arrangement 1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and [illegible] ... HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible] ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:25 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY [illegible] ... A. FELL, Trans. Sup't, Buffalo.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] ... FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg, Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] ... D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. ... PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible] ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible] ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] ... C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

THE CITY.

A MIDNIGHT TRAIN.—Hereafter until further notice, the City Railway Company are to run their cars until 12 M.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. W. Corbett is announced this week's *Prairie Farmer* as one of its editors.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The monthly rhetorical exercises at the High School will take place this afternoon, continuing from half past one to three o'clock.

NEW PATENT.—Among recent patents was one granted to George S. Curtis, Chicago, Ill., assignor to himself and Thos. B. Bryan of same place; improvement in Skate fastening.

UNIFORMS WANTED.—Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, have been accepted by the Governor. This corps are sadly in need of uniforms and subscriptions have been commenced to procure them.

CARD WRITING.—A rare skill with the pen has Mr. Irving Vescelius, the celebrated and original American Card Writer, now writing at the Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago. His specimens that we have seen are exquisite.

AMBROSIAL.—A colored man named John Ambrose, is in store, charged with three burglaries at private residences, a portion of which booty has been recovered. He will be ordered to rendezvous at Joliet.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—We learn that a man named William J. Wilson, who belonged in Chicago, fell overboard from a canal boat between Alton and St. Louis, on Saturday night, and was drowned. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

GETTING HIS UNIFORM.—A young man named Williams yesterday stole a coat valued at $35 from Parmalee's Omnibus office. He has been held in $300, and will doubtless be put in the full Zebra uniform of the garrison at Joliet.

OUR COUNTRY COUSIN.—John Skinner, from the rural districts made grievous complaint in yesterday's Police Court that he, on his way to be married, and sojourning here for a day or two, got defrauded out of $75 by a Jeremy Diddler. The victim didn't know Jeremy, and Justice Davis could only tenderly advise him, for the future.

THEATRE.—Mr. Collins is announced this evening for a benefit, when we expect to see a large audience. The Colleen Bawn has drawn fine houses all the week, and no doubt will continue to do so. Mr. Collins is nightly encored in his songs, as is Mrs. Myers in the beautiful ballad of "The pretty girl milking her cow," which she sings most beautifully.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of yesterday we erred in stating that the new Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Route has opened. The day of opening is fixed for Monday, May 13th.

We learn that the freight department will be conducted by Mr. N. H. Moore, formerly of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, who will have his office at 133 Randolph st., under the new Sherman House. The ticket department will be in charge of C. E. Follett, Esq.

COMPANY B. CHICAGO ZOUAVES.—Lieut. Charles Shepley of Company B, Chicago Zouaves, (a member of the famous Zouave expedition to the East,) arrived here yesterday from Springfield where his company has been mustered into the Thirteenth Regiment. He reports the regiment in prime condition, and says that the reason why Company B. was not mustered in at Cairo was that the men were divided into two squads, one of which was stationed at Big Muddy bridge. The portion at Cairo would not go into a regiment without their fellow Zouaves up at the bridge, and it was impracticable to call them away while Capt. Pope remained there mustering in the regiment.

Lieut. Shepley has been presented with a beautiful pair of revolvers by Judge Barron and L. C. Ellsworth, Esq., of the Exchange Bank.

WOMAN, GOD BLESS HER.—Mary Murphy, ululant, lachrymose, and with the full use of her faculties, particularly her tongue, made the most serious of complaints in the Police Court against her liege Patrick. He was given to drink, and always made beating her, the gentle Mary, a relish of his tippling. She had been beaten within an inch of her life, and would not value her chance of the small remaining fraction, a farthing, unless Patrick was straightway shut up. The Court felt the melting influence of woman's tears, and sent for Patrick forthwith, who came crest fallen and still with half steam on. The Court then put Mary under oath and prepared to put Patrick through, when woman like, the wifely emotions of the spouse out weighed her wrath, and from complaining witness she became a pleader. She could only procure the favor of a light fine, which she paid herself, and the twain went off cooing like a pair of ancient turtle doves. Such is life, and woman.

The Valley of Diamonds.

The old fairy legend of a rocky valley whose soil was thickly strewn with diamonds and precious stones, seems to have found its realizations in the present period of our national history. War is a severe and sharp descent from the paths of prosperity, such as has been ours, but the diamonds and gems of the purest lustre abound on every hand. One cannot miss finding them in any direction, where narrative, however brief, is given of this rich burst of patriotism in a people for half a century wedded to the arts of peace.

This rally round the Government for the support of the laws, has surpassed the fable of the armed men that sprung up where the dragon's teeth were sown. A task is in store for the historian of this day, oppressive in its very richness. The amount of material garnered up, attesting love of country, a sacrifice of self, a loosing of purse strings, is such as the world has never seen before. Youth has plead to have its weakness forgotten. Age has dissembled its years, waived its exemptions, and pressed into the ranks. Mammon has opened its hoards, and exchanged the muck rake for the bayonet. Womanhood has proffered its loved ones freely, and only regretted it could not do more.

The greatest embarrassment felt all throughout the broad loyal States to-day, is from the very pressure of men, eager to be accepted, and impatient that others have stepped into the breach before them. It is undoubtedly true that thousands of dollars could be realized by the sale of places in the ranks of those mustered into Government service, to the many who are envious of their good fortune in such acceptance. Fifty dollars has been offered and refused in our city, for a place in a Chicago company at Cairo. Compare this with the forced conscriptions and the bounty monies with which Treason is tardily filling up its lines.

And Still They Come.

A young man of German descent has just come to this city from New Dahomey, and purposes to locate here. He was three weeks ago a commissioned officer in the "Jefferson Davis Guards" of Woodville, Miss., as is abundantly evidenced by documents in his possession, and the endorsements of citizens of respectability here as to his reliability. He held his position in the Guards, all the while reluctant to remain at the South, but "hoping the storm would blow over." His family was there, and his business, and he shrunk from sundering the ties at the inevitable sacrifice it would require.

An order came to Woodville for the Guards to proceed to Memphis at once, and Lieut. —— thought there was then quite pressure enough, to resist it no longer. He resigned his commission, and ordered himself to Chicago, taking care not have his resignation known until he was safely away. He is ready, he says, to fight under the "stars and stripes," never again met them.

The rush of this class of Southern residents is immense. They arrive here daily, and all agree in one and the same statement as to the condition of matters in the kingdom of Jeff. Davis. A fearful looking for of events now darkly impending over them. At home a dread of insurrection, an anxious surveillance over negro quarters, a knowledge that the slaves are fully aware of what is transpiring. The fiercest and lowest order and element of society let loose and rampant.

No wonder that we have almost daily to chronicle the fresh arrival of residents of the South fleeing from its quaking soil. The family of the infamous Wigfall are nestled within sight of the dome of the State House of brave Old Massachusetts. Merchants of Charleston are sending what capital they can obtain from a forced loan, for investment in Chicago. Within the past two months some scores of families from the Gulf States have taken up their location in our city.

A NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC OFFER.

Further Particulars and an Explanation.

We referred yesterday to the noble offer of a fleet of steam tugs to the War Department by one of our Chicago citizens. We regret that our information misled us in not according his proper share in the same to Alderman Redmond Prindeville, of the Eighth Ward, as gallant as he is patriotic. It is not the first time that Capt. Prindiville has made his steam tugs the instruments of evincing that he has a heart in the right place. The regret at the oversight is measurably lessened by the circumstance that in its correction is called out in a full and official form the offer itself, which breathes to the highest degree the spirit of these times. The offer made is a genuine one, being a tender of what are really "military necessities," some or all of which will doubtless be accepted:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I noticed this morning in your paper a statement in regard to the Steam Tugs owned jointly by Alderman Prindiville and myself.

If there be any honor in doing merely what it is our duty to do under the circumstances, in which our nation is now placed, *all the honor* is due to Commodore Prindiville. I think your notice of the matter was injudicious, but as the whole statement can now do any more harm, you will oblige me by publishing the following copy of a letter from Alderman Prindiville and myself to the Secretary of War:

CHICAGO, May 7, 1861.

To the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: We are the owners of six Steam Tugs which we are using in towing vessels in and out of this harbor. We send a list herewith, with a brief statement of the power of each and size. It has been stated frequently to us, that they would answer for gun boats very well. We believe they are *urgently needed at Cairo* at this time. They can all be taken through the Michigan and Illinois Canal, except the McQueen. They are all in profitable use here, but any of them, or all of them, are at the service of the Government if wanted. They are all built very strong. The "Sturges," "Rumsey" and "Union" are new boats. The Union will not be ready for sea before the last of next week, unless we put a double set of hands at work upon her. The Mulford and Chase are five years old, but they are sound. The McQueen is a very powerful tug, and the fastest boat known on the Lakes, can stand any sea, and can stand anything else that anything else can stand. We can deliver her in the Chesapeake Bay in twenty days from the reception of orders. The others can be at Cairo in about ten days, (perhaps five to eight.)

The present owners will either or both go with the boats if wanted. Your ob't servants.

(Signed.) SOLOMON STURGES.
REDMOND PRINDIVILLE.

Building Improvements.

Even in this time of war there are abundant encouraging symptoms of growth and progress in our city. Many are very sensibly availing themselves of the present cheapness of labor and material to invest in building improvements here.

On Randolph street, near State, we notice that the line of three and four story brick buildings extending west from the alley to McCormick's block, including among others the old Doty House, and the old sale stable, is being torn down, to be almost entirely rebuilt into a handsome business block of seven stores. It will be a most substantial and valuable improvement. It is being pushed forward under the hands of a large force of workmen.

On North Clark street, near Kinzie, a substantial four story brick block is being erected. On the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, the brick block formerly Hoes & Price's stable is being rebuilt into a large double store. On State, near Randolph, the vacant lot next south of the corner block is to be permanently and handsomely improved.

Good progress is being made in the splendid building improvement on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. The foundations are in and the walls rising rapidly. The extensive improvements in raising and rebuilding the stores forming, with the Tremont House, the entire block on the south side of Lake street, between State and Dearborn, is giving a handsome result in neat, modernized fronts, uniform in grade.

Much more full notes might be made of the enterprises of this class that indicate life, even in a war period. Probably there are few cities in the United States where half the amount of employment in building is furnished to mechanics that is at the present time keeping them busy in Chicago.

Theological Seminary of Lind University.

At the meeting of the "Board of Theological Instruction" in Lind University, held in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, we are happy to learn, there was a full attendance and much interest manifested.

This Board is composed of Commissioners from the Presbyteries and the Board of Trustees of Lind University. Commissioners were present from Michigan, Northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas—the whole field contemplated to be occupied by this Seminary, except Nebraska.

The spirit of the meeting was earnest, and the determination unanimous to go forward and provide as fast as possible a first-class Theological Seminary for the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, with all the appointments, and to be opened in September next.

Two Professorships are already endowed, and the agent appointed by the Prudential Committee to raise the third endowment, and who held his commission subject to acceptance or rejection according to the spirit of this meeting, has now accepted the appointment. The agent, Rev. N. Barrett of Mendota, will enter upon such work at once.

A portion of the Faculty were elected, as follows: Prof. Henry Hadley, Professor of Sacred Literature; Rev. J. L. Bingham, Provisional Professor of Sacred Rhetoric. Rev. Dr. Patterson is to instruct in the department of Theology, and Rev. Mr. Swazey in that of Church History. The Prudential Committee, together with the Nominating Committee, were empowered to provide for any contingency that may arise in the progress of organizing the Seminary.

The first class in this new Seminary will be organized in September, and thenceforward it will hold a prominent position among the educational institutions of the Northwest, commensurate with the place it holds in the sympathies of one of the largest and most liberal of our religious denominations.

Lake County in the Field.

A very fine looking corps of one hundred well-uniformed men, the "Lake County Union Rifles," Capt. Jones, passed through this city on their way to Dixon yesterday. They marched through our principal streets and attracted much attention by their soldierly bearing. They drew up in front of the TRIBUNE office and gave three rousing cheers. They are men who will give good account of themselves on any occasion offered. This is the second company of one hundred men sent from Lake county.

ASTRONOMICAL.—A comet has turned up, and has been recognized as "Thatcher's." We don't credit the rumor that the tail is plainly marked with an initial "T," but that will not prevent anybody's looking for it, with a moderately powerful opera-glass. This comet is in the Dipper, but there is not a dipper full of it by any means. The tail is three degrees long, and to be continued. It is moving from the North-East, and will perhaps be considered in the kingdom come of Jeff. Davis, as hailing from the Bay State, and if so, they will watch the dipper with interest. More is promised for the comet in a few nights hence. In the meantime, it may be seen with the naked eye, where it looks like a hazy star. Probably, however, its exhibition in Chicago will be postponed on account of weather.

PHILHARMONIC.—In another column will be found the announcement of the Seventh Philharmonic Concert, to take place on Monday next, in Bryan Hall. The principal orchestral attractions will consist of the Robespierre Overture, Chopin's Funeral March, Allegretto from Beethoven's "Eighth Symphony," Overture to "Haydee," and a grand Pot pourri by Lumbye. The vocal parts will be sustained by Mrs. Mattison and Mr. De Passio. Members of the Society are requested to call at once at the office of Otto H. Matz, Secretary, 131 Lake street, and receive their tickets. A number of extra tickets, at 50 cents, will be sold at the music stores of Root & Cady and Julius Bauer, in Larmon Block, also at E. I. Tinkham's banking office. No tickets will be sold at the door of the Hall.

Acknowledgment.

The Chicago Highland Guard, stationed at Camp Yates were made the recipients of a large box filled with flannel shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, bandages, lint, &c., from the ladies of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. May God bless the Ladies, is the fervent prayer of the HIGHLANDERS.

☞ These Fuel Fry Cookers and Ranges are the delight of Smokers. Try them at Sargent's, corner Randolph and State.

THE STURGES RIFLE CORPS.

Accepted by the War Department.

CAMP STURGES AT COTTAGE GROVE.

Our city readers have watched with interest the development of the munificent and patriotic enterprise of the Messrs. Solomon and George Sturges, father and son in the full equipment of a Rifle Corps, splendidly armed with Sharpe's improved rifle, and made up of picked men, sharp shooters, who need no larger mark than a snipe's eye to put their Minie ball through it.

The company received their outfit of camp equipage yesterday afternoon and went at once into camp at Cottage Grove. By the annexed letter from the Secretary of War, it will be seen that the Sturges Rifles of this city have been accepted at Washington for the war. The following is a copy of the letter of acceptance:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1861.

CAPT. S. STURGES, Chicago:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 30th ult., has come to hand of S. P. Chase, has been referred by him to this Department, with the most urgent request that our application be granted, and upon consideration it has been determined to accept your offer of your company to serve during the war. An officer of the Army will muster your company into service and it will then await orders.

Very Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

We visited them at Camp Sturges last evening. They were in fine spirits and admirably in shape to commence military life. The intelligence of their being received by the Government was received with great enthusiasm. They are ready to go. An Army officer will arrive here in a day or two to pass upon them and muster them into the United States service. They have enlisted for the war. The following is their muster roll:

THE STURGES RIFLE CORPS.
CAPT. JAMES STEEL.
1st Lieut., N. E. SHELDON, 2d Lieut., M. P. FORSTER.

Norton Spencer,	T. McArthur,
Moses Lovejoy,	C. Whitakie,
Wm. G. Faller,	F. B. Stalnaker,
C. H. Perrigo,	W. H. Smith,
H. S. Humphery,	W. D. Hall,
S. D. Smith,	E. C. Preble,
T. F. W. Gullich,	Saml. H. Harris,
R. G. Donnovan,	James Kilne, jr.,
W. A. Kent,	Geo. W. Green,
Matt Bassett,	Alcott Barker,
Chas. P. Williams, jr.,	Levi W. Harman,
J. P. Abbott,	Noble Hillard,
F. Hepburn,	J. D. Fish,
Addison Scott,	J. Pratts,
Richard Bingle,	Wm. Painter,
D. C. Jenneson,	Joseph S. Somers,
Gustav Jericho,	Henry Vandeboger,
C. R. Scott,	A. T. Morse,
F. T. Stein,	Edward Gault,
Wm. H. Horton,	S. B. Gault,
Homer Bacon,	W. H. Walsh,
Lucius Fife,	S. J. Bell,
W. J. R. Beach,	W. M. Robinson,
J. L. Callender,	Atticus R. Ladd,
John Glassford,	W. B. Marr,
John Scott,	Geo. Gilmour,
W. S. Hasen,	C. W. Vickery,
W. G. Williams,	S. M. Burnham,
H. F. Henrotin,	John Brannan,
J. A. Steele,	A. J. Elder,
Joseph Gottbelph,	A. A. Marshall,
John C. Babcock,	W. C. Wilson,
John R. Marshall,	F. G. Minkler,
E. A. Bancroft,	H. W. Hoyt,
Geo. T. Ferris,	Albert Salisbury,
S. M. Seely,	Steel,
C. P. Ellegood,	E. W. Edson,
C. G. Ferguson,	David Culver.

They have nine tents of the French Crimean pattern, and their appointments throughout are of the very best. They are encamped just south of the University buildings. Their visitors will expect to find that strict military rule will prevail within their lines. They are a corps that will do credit to our city.

THE HOSPITAL—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.

Care of the Sick and Wounded.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HOSPITAL QUARTERS, CAMP DEFIANCE,
Cairo, May 8, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: According to promise, I sit down to place you in possession of all the facts, in reference to the state of our sick men in Cairo, and from all that I can gather I think that all has been done that was possible under the circumstances. Dr. Sim has been appointed Brigade Surgeon, and under his able management wonders have been performed in rendering the condition of the sick comfortable. On his arrival here there was no preparation made for the reception of sick into hospital, and now there are facilities for accommodating 100 men comfortably. He has caused to be built a hospital 80 feet by 20, and capable of containing 80 men, with cots, blankets and all the conveniences that the necessities of the case will permit. There have been under treatment over 400 men since the formation of the hospital, and though the number sounds large, most of these have been cases, such as the change from comforts and good living to camp life necessarily induce, but few having been cases of importance, or requiring protracted treatment, but all having relatives in camp are assured that everything has been done to secure to the volunteers every requisite that medical skill recommends. Dr. Sim is very desirous that we should have here an Ambulance wagon, and he sends his requisition on the Chicago folks for such a purpose, and I think that it ought to be furnished forthwith. The amount requisite for this purpose will probably reach $1200, and this matter should be attended to without delay. We trust you will lay this before the citizens and urge upon them the necessity of prompt action in this matter. I visited Camp Smith yesterday, and found our Light Artillery boys in fine spirits, and they are a most soldier-like corps. They hold the post of honor, being four miles from Head Quarters, on the Missouri side, and the most advanced post in that direction. I will write you again soon, but must now close this. Yours in haste,

EDWARD B. GRAVES.

The following, from Dr. Sim, accompanies Mr. Graves' letter. Nothing more is needed to commend the matter to our citizens:

HOSPITAL HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP DEFIANCE, May 6, 1861.

To the Citizens of Chicago:

This is to certify, that for the comfort and convenience of the troops now in camp at Cairo, Ill., an ambulance wagon and horses are necessary for the conveyance of sick or wounded men from the various outposts to Hospital Headquarters, and any assistance to further this object, has my sanction and approbation.

I also recommend Mr. Edward B. Graves as being every way fitted and competent to carry out this requisition, and also that he has my confidence in all honorable efforts to carry out this desirable object.

THOS. SIM,
Brigade Surgeon.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Tribune:—I was fortunate enough to hear the Rev. J. M. Cunningham preach last Sabbath, on the "Bible view of the present war," and am rejoiced to see from your paper of to-day that the sermon is to be repeated on Sabbath next, in the National Hall, at 3 P. M. It ought to be printed and showered in thousands among our people. The text is the 23d verse of the 20th chapter of Judges: "And the children of Israel went up and wept before the Lord until even, and asked counsel of the Lord, saying, Shall I go up again to battle against the children of Benjamin my brother? And the Lord said, Go up against him." Let all who intend going read the last three chapters of the Book of Judges. I would suggest that all who can sing will sit upon the platform around the preacher. A grand chorus singing the hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," will be a befitting sequel to this truly admirable and patriotic discourse. Members of the Musical Union, Mendelssohn, and Philharmonic Societies, come up and show your devotion to the Union, and your appreciation of Mr. Cunningham's efforts. Let us swell the song with ten thousand voices; the breeze shall waft it south, and such a slogan will strike terror in the hearts of secessionists.

Yours respectfully,
STARS AND STRIPES.

CHICAGO, May 9th, 1861.

Dearborn Guards Attention.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET this evening at the Skinner School, West Jackson Street, at 7 o'clock, for important business and drill. All members of the company are expected to be present at the call of the roll. The roll will be open for the names of new members, between the age of 20 and 40 years.

M. LADD,
S. MCCOY, JR.,
JAS. FURNEY,
Committee.

J. M. WELLS, Sec'y.

Washington Guards, Co. A, Attention.

A SPECIAL MEETING WILL BE HELD this (Friday) evening at the drill room of said Company, No's 36 and 38 Dearborn Street. All the members, and persons wishing to become members will please be in attendance at 8 o'clock precisely. Committees on uniform and permanent organization will make their report. Also, an election of officers will be held. Come one; come all. The W. G.'s will soon close their roll. Now is the accepted time, and the day for military organization.

Per order of the Ex-Committee.

Attention, Military Men!

Militia-man's Manual of Instruction, $1.00, postage 36 cents. The Young Recruit. This is the title of a most useful book to all young military men, price $1.00, postage 19 cents. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, $1.00, postage 12 cents. Major Robert Anderson's Artillery, $1.50, postage 10 cents. Scott's Tactics, $3.50, postage 27 cents. Hardee's Tactics, $1.50, postage 31 cents. Active Service Book, $1.50, postage 16 cents. Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, and any other book on the science of war, at the lowest price, to be had at SHERLOCK'S BOOK STORE, No. 112 Dearborn street.

MILITARY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—John R. Walsh, corner Madison Street and Custom House Place, has received a Military Map of the United States, showing the exact location of every fort, arsenal, and fortified port belonging the Government. Price 50 cents.

UNION.—We are all for the Union. The latest styles of Hats, the Star Spangled Banner and Cornice, and the Union Cap, are all the rage at Sam Dean & Co.'s, 201 Randolph street.

☞ Those persons desirous of buying Cabinet Furniture, would do well to look in at 109 Randolph street, where they will find in great variety the latest styles, the richest sets most desirable patterns in Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture to be found in the West, made of the best materials and finished to please the tastes of all the stock is entirely new, and selling at very low prices for cash only.

☞ H. M. Wilmarth has removed his Gas Fixture and Lamp Store to 135 Lake street.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, 1861.

The money market to-day shows scarcely any perceptible change. Exchange continues close, decidedly so. Some of the bankers sell very sparingly to customers at 10 per cent, while others do not sell at any price. The reason given is that the prices outside is so much higher than bank rates that they cannot make any thing. They have determined to sell what they can make at 10, being willing, for the time being, to pay that price. On the other hand, customers begin to complain bitterly of unfair treatment. They say their deposits are lying in bank and they can get no exchange at any price. Some of the banks report rather more ease, while others feel no change for the better. Outside the banks sales are reported 3@5 per cent above the current bank rates. This is certainly a very untenable position. The inevitable laws of trade will, in some way, force the rates of exchange nearer to an equilibrium.

In Milwaukee the price of exchange for Wisconsin money—very little of it is in fact any better than ours—is steadily declining. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

"There has been no material change in the money market since yesterday. The rates of exchange are about the same, but the tendency is rather downward, but buyers found little difficulty in supplying themselves at 6 per cent. on the street. The current selling rate at the bank, with one exception, was 7 per cent. The Farmers & Millers' Bank sold to customers at 6½c. Produce drafts were taken at 6 per cent. by the banks from customers; but, as the case yesterday, the bulk of this business was done outside the banks, and some of our leading merchants are making their own exchange by shipping flour. The demand for money is not very brisk, though steadily improving. Uncurrent money remains as heretofore quoted; Wisconsin 50, Illinois 40."

The general business of the city must be improving rapidly. We have seldom, if ever, seen our streets more active. The people may not be operating largely; but they do certainly seem very intent on doing something. Every man's step is rapid and countenance rigid, and on he goes, as if impelled by some dire necessity. Let this state of things continue and currency questions will soon be lost in a definite purpose as to what ought to be done and then the business public will do it. This unsettled exchange business market cannot last many days. In some way a solution must and will be reached.

SANFORD (Me.) BANK.—A dispatch from Boston this afternoon to F. Granger Adams, Esq., reports that the Sanford Bank (Me.) has been thrown out. In such times these are precisely the kind of eastern banks whose circulation would be earnestly pressed at the West. This game has been repeatedly played within the last ten years, and our people have suffered immensely by this kind of Eastern currency. It might be worth while to enquire how much of the zeal against "stump tail" is inspired by good credit, if not a direct interest in some Eastern "wild-cat."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The money market was very quiet to-day, and there was no demand for exchange. The selling rates do not vary much from yesterday's report. New York 10 to 12 per cent prem., New Orleans 5 to 6 per cent. Currency is becoming very scarce, and in better request. Illinois and Wisconsin credited is held one per cent below Missouri, but in reality it is the best. But our bankers have to give our own the preference. Eastern balances must be met at a great sacrifice while exchange remains so high, but as yet we have heard of no disposition being manifested to neglect payments on that account.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—It seems that the rumors noticed some weeks since that Missouri would probably not pay the July interest on her bonds are likely to prove true. The Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday says:

We now have very authentic assurance from Jefferson City that the July interest on the State debt will not be met. Some of our cotemporaries were somewhat indignant that we intimated that the interest would not be paid; but we were satisfied of how things were. Armed neutrality to introduce secession is now the programme, and money must be had to carry it out. Interest on State debts, and any other legal and sacred obligation, are no impediments to the schemes of secession State officers. Next thing is repudiation, and that cannot be delayed.

STOCKS.—Stocks are considerably lower. The dispatches this afternoon to Saltonshall & Co., No. 24 Clark street, give the following as the closing rates: N Y C 71¾; Galena 59; Rock Island 37½; Burlington & Quincy 58; Ill Central 61¾; Tennessees 45; Missourias 38½; Virginias 46. The decline since yesterday on Missouris and Tennessees is 1¾c, and Virginias ¾.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—The following is a statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending May 7th:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$7,011.40	$9,126.26
Freight	11,252.09	10,491.48
Sundries	815.33	1,045.83
Total	$19,078.82	$20,663.57
Decrease in 1861	$1,584.75	
Total this month to date	$19,078.82	$20,663.57
Total since 1st January	$318,275.01	$379,305.81

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Canal	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	487	23898	23038	7000		
C. & R. I. R. R.	401	2800	3837	330	30	443
I. C. R. R.	433	2300	1350			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	243	3269	2720		350	
C. & N. W. R. R.	1191	11584	1100	641	624	480
C. A. & St. L. R. R.			18040	281		
Total	3835	43040	69259	8226	1004	873

	Tal. lbs.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs.	High-wns brls.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu
G. & C. U. R. R.			350		88	1000
C. & R. I. R. R.				74	1	300
I. C. R. R.		120	3700	14	20	500
C. B. & Q. R. R.		46	5479	200	73	349
C. & N. W. R. R.			2948		40	347
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	8440		1356	25		
Total	8440	146	13747	413	157	2572

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo		80000	181107			
To Oswego			17330			
To Ogdensb'g			18057			
To Pt Colborne		15000	18000			
To Kingston		33098	9500			
Total		148198	238003			

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. was telegraphed to-day, reporting Flour dull and nominal; Wheat quiet; Corn dull; Beef and Pork steady; Lard dull.

The receipts to-day were light—including only 3,835 brls flour, 43,040 bu wheat, and 69,259 bu corn; while the shipments were 148,198 bu wheat and 238,003 bu corn.

The Produce markets here exhibit rather a singular aspect at present. The rate of Eastern exchange and the upward or downward tendency of Illinois currency are the great controlling powers. As public confidence is weakened in the latter, produce advances in the face of declining markets everywhere else. To-day currency was lower in the estimation of the public, and many commission merchants refused to sell their property at any price.

Owing to the extremely high rates of exchange there was a very active outside inquiry for Flour, and the market closed at an advance of 5@10c per bbl., with sales of about 5000 bbls., at $4.85@5.25 for fair to choice brands of spring extra, and $3.50 for spring superfine. At the close good brands were held firmly at $5.00. The wheat market advanced ½@1c per bushel, owing to an active shipping and speculative inquiry, and about 60,000 bushels were sold at 96c for N. W. Club in store; 91@95c for No. 1 Spring; and 91¼@92c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing steady and tolerably firm. The Corn market, notwithstanding the depressing news from New York, was firm, with sales of 120,000 bushels at 33¼@34c for Canal Mixed afloat; 35 cents for River White afloat; and 31¼@32c for Mixed in store—the transactions being mainly at the outside quotations. Oats were in fair demand and steady at 18c in store. There was a better inquiry for Rye, and the market ruled 1c higher, with sales of No. 1 at 42@42½c in store. No. 2 Barley was sold at 27c in store. Highwines were firm at 14½c.

In provisions there is a firm but quiet feeling, and the only transactions reported were 30 bbls Mess Pork at $16.50, and 300 bbls M. O. Pork on private terms.

Freights continue steady. Three propellers and six vessels were engaged at 9@9½c for corn to Buffalo; 10c for wheat to Buffalo; 6c for corn to Collingwood; 14c for wheat from Racine to Oswego; and 13½c for wheat to Kingston.

Gold Coming West to Buy Grain.

The N. Y. *World* of Tuesday says:

The banks are sending coin to the West for purchase of grain, as the farmers in that section generally decline to sell for the western currency, and grain can be bought cheap in the agricultural districts for specie, which is very scarce throughout the whole Northwest. This movement will place the West in a sound financial position, and the immediate as well as permanent interests of the farmers in that section demand that they shall exact specie, or its certain equivalent, for all the grain they sell before parting with it.

In connection with this subject, we are happy to learn, that one of our city banks (the Merchants' Loan and Trust), has received within the past ten days, *two hundred thousand dollars* in gold. This is a move in the right direction.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—May 7.—There was rather more firmness to Liverpool, but otherwise rates were heavy. To Liverpool, 16,000 bu wheat at 6d in bulk, and 6½d in ship's bags; 3,500 bu corn at 6d in ship's bags; 50 hhds tallow, 150 boxes bacon, [illegible]; 100 brls rosin at [illegible] [illegible]; 100 bales cotton [illegible], and per steamer, 300 boxes cheese, 50s; 50 boxes bacon and 90 hhds hams at 35s. To London, 2,600 bbls flour at 2s 6d [illegible]; 100 brls bacon, [illegible]; and the ship Thomas Harwood was laid on the berth for London, taking 3,000 brls flour at 2s 6d. To Glasgow, 60 boxes bacon at 32s 6d.

BUFFALO.—Flour—Market quiet and steady. Sales 400 brls at $4.75@5.00 for good to choice extra Wisconsin; $5 for choice extra Michigan; $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio, and $5.50@6.00 for double extras. Included in the sales were 100 brls favorite extra Indiana at $5.75. Wheat—Market quiet and steady. Sales yesterday afternoon, 12,400 bu No 1 Milwaukee club at 98c, and 6,000 bu red winter Indiana at $1.08. This morning, 7,600 bu red winter Ohio at $1.08. Corn—Dull and unchanged. Sales yesterday afternoon 14,000 bu new at 40c, and 12,000 bu old from store at 43@44c. This morning, 6,000 bu new at 40c. Oats—Quiet. Last sale was at 24c for Illinois. Seed—Quiet at $3.75@4 for timothy, and $4.75@5 for clover, as to quality. Canal Freights—Boats less plenty and rates firmer; 12¾c for corn and 14½c on wheat to New York.—*Advertiser.*

OSWEGO, May 7.—The samples of wheat on change this morning were liberal, but the market ruled very quiet, and no sales were effected. Corn is in better demand, with sales yesterday afternoon of 11,000 bu new Illinois at 48c, and this morning 15,000 bu new Illinois at 48c. In other grains we have no sales to report. Barley—Market is dull at $1.00. Rye—Nothing doing. Lake Freights—Nominally [illegible] on wheat to New York. [illegible]

DETROIT, May 8.—Trade continues light, though we have some transactions. A lot of 700 bu No 1 red wheat C. & B. sold to-day at $1.09 [illegible]. But little is arriving by teams. Oats are on street and from store. Oats scarce and good demand at 21@22c. Sales of clover seed have been made at $4 to $4.25 [illegible]. Flour is quiet except for home use. Fair red wheat extras are held at $4.50, and the best white at $5.00. Superfines are rather scarce and wanted at $3.75. We have sales of 100 brls of "good extra flour" at $4.75. Bran is moderately active at $9@9 50 ton.

WHISKY IN CINCINNATI, May 6.—The market for whisky remains in the position noticed in our last. Distillers supplying the demand, which is quite light at 13½c, and storing any left over. Some 1,300 brls held by speculators were forced upon the market at 13c. The receipts and shipments of this article, are about one-fourth the average of last year. The alcohol distillers are doing little or nothing, and not a barrel going South.—*Price Current.*

PROVISIONS IN CINCINNATI.—The *Price Current* of yesterday says:

There has been hardly anything done in provisions, and the market has been quite unsettled and prices irregular and nominal. Of mess pork, 600 brls sold on Saturday at $16.50, and 1,000 brls at $17, to be delivered during this month at the buyer's option. Nothing worth naming done in bacon or bulk meat. The former has been offered at 6, 8, and 9¼c, for shoulders, sides, and clear sides; the latter at 5 and 7¼c. The offerings have been light, as there are none willing to sell at these prices, except those who cannot hold. Lard is nominal at 8½@9c, which are the rates asked. There is no demand. The embargo upon shipments of all kinds of provisions or breadstuffs to the southern states continues. Nothing in that line is permitted to leave here, by river or railway, destined for any point south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—May 7.—The flour market is steady but dull at previous quoted rates; there is very little inquiry for export, and the only sale we hear of is 700 bbls Brandywine superfine at $5.25. The trade are buying moderately at $5.62½ for standard superfine; $5.75@6 for common and good extras; $6@6.50 for family, and $6.75@7.50 for fancy brands, as in quality; the receipts continue light. Rye flour and corn meal are not inquired for; the former is held at $3.50, and Pennsylvania meal at $2.75 ⅌ bbl, without sales.

TOLEDO—May 8.—Wheat—Sales 650 bu red at 105c; 1,800 bu do at 105c; 600 bu white at 108c; 400 bu white at 118c; and 3,000 bu do at 120c. Corn—Sale 5,000 bu at 38c. Rye—50c. Oats—22c. Barley—spring 45c; winter 50c.—*Blade.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego—schr. Mediterranean, wheat from Racine, at 14c. To Buffalo—props. Chicago, Neptune, and Acme, wheat, at 10c, and corn at 9½c; schr D. R. Martin, wheat, on private terms; schrs. Craig and Ironsides, corn, at 9c. To Port Colborne—schr. Ayr, corn, at 8¼c. To Kingston—brig Powhattan, wheat, at 13½c. To Collingwood—schr. Clipper City, corn, at 6c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,835 bbls. Market 5@10c better. Sales were: 450 bbls "Bartlet's" flat hoop at $5.25 on track; 100 bbls "Fords" and 100 bbls "Clayton City" at $5.25 del; 320 bbls "Smith Mills" flat hoop, at $5.00 del; 400 bbls "Albion" flat hoop at $5.00 on track; 100 bbls "Clark & Ellis" and 50 bbls "St Louis" at $5.00 del; 50 bbls "Commercial" flat hoop at $5.00 del; 180 bbls Janesville "Atlantic" flat hoop at $4.95 del; 200 bbls "Morgan" flat hoop, 200 bbls "South Branch" flat hoop, 100 bbls "Hydraulic Mills" round hoop, 100 bbls "Excel for," 100 bbls "Princeton City" flat hoop, 200 bbls "New England" flat hoop, and 200 bbls good Spring extras—all at $4.90 del; 100 bbls Janesville "Imperial" flat hoop at $4.90 on track; 100 bbls "Buffalo Mills" flat hoop at $4.85 del; 300 bbls "Radient" at $4.85 del; 200 bbls "Appleton" round hoop, and 100 bbls "Iowa State" round hoop, at $4.90 del; 200 bbls "Chicago Mills" on p. t.; 50 bbls Superfine at $3.50—Market closing firm.

WHEAT—Received, 43,040 bu; shipped, 148,198 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales 1000 bu N W Club at 96c in store; 2000 bu No 1 Spring at 94c in store; 5,000 bush do at 94¾c in store; 1000 bush do at 94¼c in store; 35,000 bu do at 95c in store; 3800 bu No 2 Spring at 91½c in store; 6000 bu do at 91¾c in store; 1000 bu do at 91¼c in store; 10,000 bu do at 92c in store. Sales by sample—300 bags club at 95c on track; 300 bags No 1 Spring at 94c on track.

CORN—Received, 69,259 bu; shipped, 238,003 bu. Market steady. Sales, 5,000 bu River White at 35c afloat; 20 000 bu Canal Mixed at 34c afloat; 25,000 bu do at 33¼c f. o. b.; 7,500 bu do at 34c f. o. b.; 1,300 bu Mixed at 31¼c in store; 5 000 bu do at 31½c in store; 40 000 bu do at 32c in store.

OATS—Received, 8,226 bu. Market steady. Sales, 2,000 bu No 1 at 18c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,004 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No 1 at 42c in store; 400 bu do at 42c in store; 1,500 bu do at 43¼c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 30c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 873 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No 2 at 27c in store.

SEEDS—28 bags Timothy at $2.00; 138 bags dirty do at $1.85; 300 bags Hungarian Grass seed at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 413. Market firm. Sales, 340 brls country at 14½c.

ALCOHOL—33@35c per gal.

MESS PORK—Firm. Sales, 30 brls city at $16.50.

LARD—Nominal at 10c.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 8¼@8½c.

HIDES—Quiet. Green Salted, 4@4½c; Dry Flint 10@10½c; Green, 3@4c.

BUTTER—No demand, and market dull at 8¼@10c for common roll and firkin. Choice Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh steady at 8@8½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.50@2.75 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Neshannocks, 22@25c; mixed, 17@20c.

Foreign Markets.

PER AFRICA.] [LIVERPOOL, April 28.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £15,000. Consols 91⅛@91¼.

The weather favorable for the crops. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and freely offered; mixed 35s@35s 6d. Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard dull. Tallow firmer. Sugar firm, closing quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet, 3s@6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

LONDON, April 28th.—Consols for money closed at 91¼@91½; for account, 91¾@92. I C R R 31@30 discount; Erie 23¼@24¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 9.—FLOUR—Quite firm with a limited supply and fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 15,800 brls at $5 05@5.15 for super state; $5 25@5 30 for extra state; $5.05@5.15 for super western; $5.25@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.60 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 65@7.25 for trade brands do. Market closing quiet and very firmer. Canadian flour more doing—market a shade firmer. Sales 500 brls at $5 25@5 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in moderate request at steady prices. Sales at $3.10@4 00 for common to choice super. Corn meal steady. Sales 310 bbls Brandywine at $3.20.

WHISKY—Active. Sales 1,500 brls at 16@16½c.

GRAIN—Wheat much unsettled, and 1@2c lower. The scarcity and high rate of freights has a very depressing effect. Sales 8,300 bu Chicago spring at $1 10@1 17 delivered; 41,000 inferior to prime Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.25; 18,000 [illegible] 19,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.28@1.30 delivered; red western at $1 28@1.30 in store and delivered; 2,000 bu white California at $1.33; 18,500 bu white western at $1 40@1 60. Rye quiet and firm. Sales 400 bu at 68c. Barley dull and unchanged. Sales 500 bu state at 58c, and 1,400 bu California on p. t. Corn heavy, and closed 1@2c lower. Sales 78,000 bu at 62@64c for old mixed western delivered, closing with no buyers at the inside price; 53@60c for damaged do; 64c for new round yellow. Oats plenty and dull at 33@34½c for western and Canada; 34@35c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales 1,350 bbls at $17.50@17.75 for mess; $13.25@13.50 for prime. Beef steady and demand moderate. Sales 770 bbls at $4@4.50 for city prime; $5.87@6.25 for city mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams quiet and steady at $13@15 for state and western. Cut meats dull. Small sales at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders; 8¼@9½c for hams. Bacon continues quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Lard firmer and demand fair. Sales 1,300 bbls at 9@9¾c, and 200 kegs at 10¼c. Butter 12@14c for new Ohio, and 13@16c for new state. Cheese steady at 4@9¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw in good demand; rules very firm at the improvement noted yesterday; sales 757 hhds 4¼@6¼c for Cuba, 5@5½c for Porto Rico; 650 hhds Melado in bond at 2¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged; sales 80 hhds Cuba muscovado at 18@20c, the inside price for distillery Porto Rico; 350 hhds inferior do at 25c. Coffee continues steady; demand moderate.

STOCKS dull and heavy. C & T 23¼; G & C 59; I C scrip 61¾; Panama 100; Harlem prfd 30¾, s 30; Erie 20¾; Lake Erie & W 1st bds 60; Pac M 60¾; N Y C 71¾; Hudson 36, s 10; Mo 6s 38¾; Va 6s 46; Tenn 6s 45; N C 58¾; Treasury 12s 101¾; U S 5s '74, coupons, 73¾; U S 6s '81, coupons, 88.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 9.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 1000 R R ties, 100 hf brls fish, 175 brls flour, 11 m lumber, 5 tons goods.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 50 sacks coffee, 80 pkgs mdse.

Prop Mears, Ryerson, Big Sauble, 120 m lumber.

Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 52 tons mdse.

Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 30 tons mdse.

Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, 150 stoves, 400 pkgs hardware, 15 tons coal, 569 pkgs mdse, 47 pcs casting, 3 casks liquors, 31 reapers, 4 m tiles, 161 bxs, 11 brls glass.

Brig Gardner, Casey, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 200 m lumber, 300 m lath.

Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Wallaceburg, 34 cords wood.

Schr San Jacinto, Mason, Milwaukee.

Schr Adelbaran, Foley, Milwaukee, 3500 bu wheat.

Schr Reciprocity, Matthews, Green Bay, 220 m lumber.

Schr Rand, Clelland, Manistee 100 m lumber.

Schr Ayr, Muir, Kingston.

Schr Carlew, Tinsler, Buffalo, 130 m lumber.

Schr Martha, Trotter, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.

Schr Amasa, Dunlap, Presque Isle, 130 tons coal, 42 m brick.

Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewaunee, 60 cords wood, 2 00 posts.

Schr Rapat, Brown, Racine.

Schr Tom Dyer, Stringleman, Detroit, 64 cd wood.

Schr John Lilly, Thompson, Sandusky Bay, 55 cds wood.

Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Oconto, 114 m lumber, 19 m square timber, 55 m lath.

CLEARED............May 9.

Prop Mears, Ryerson, Big Sauble, 15 tons mdse.

Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburg, 5,836 bu corn, 649 bbls flour, 247 bbls provision, 97 hides, 150 bbls highwines, 23 boxes cream-tartar, 19 bbls eggs, 1 cask of mdse, 2 bbls alcohol, 64 bales broom-corn, 35 bunds hides.

Schr San Jacinto, Mason, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat

Schr Eliza Logan, Barse, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat

Schr Aldebaran, Foley, Buffalo, 13,250 bu wheat.

Schr Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 13,500 bu wheat.

Schr Eclipse, Brown, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.

Schr Monticello, Murdock, Kingston, 16,100 bu wheat.

Schr Wyandotte, McGrew, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr John L Gross, Grover, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr Grenada, Fitzgerald, Oswego, 11,024 bu corn.

Schr Avery, Finefield, Ogdensburg, 18,000 bu corn.

Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven.

Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Green Bay.

Schr Mediterranean, Morley, Racine.

Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewaunee.

Barge E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 40 tons mdse, 100 bbls w lime, 10 tons h h goods, 30 empty fish boxes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—May 8—*Bound Up*—S B City of Cleveland, Minnesota; banque Malta; schr Andover, Alleghany, C N Merrill, Rose Dousman, Alvin Bronson.

Bound Down—S B Illinois; prop Illinois; schr [illegible].

WELLAND CANAL—Vessels passed through the Port Colborne Lock from 6 o'clock P. M. on the 4th, till 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th May, 1861:

Bound West—On the 4th—Bark Malta; brig Ocean; schr Dawn. On the 6th—Props Granite State, Ontario.

Bound East—On the 6th—Props Buckeye, Wisconsin; bark Quebec; schrs Dorado, Falcon, Forest.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—May 6-7—Props Mendota and Iowa; bark E B Morgan; schrs Amelia and Rapid.

CHARTERS FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—May 6-7—Props Tonawanda and Racine; bark Mosgrim; brig Mechanic.

ARRIVED AT OSWEGO FROM CHICAGO—May 7—Schr E S J Hurley.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM CHICAGO.—The schooner W. F. Allen, Capt. Boyle, with cargo of wheat from Chicago to Doolittle & Irvin, of this city, arrived here Sunday last, being the first sail vessel from Lake Michigan the this season.—*Oswego* [illegible].

THE STEAMER [illegible].—The Hamilton Spectator says, since the opening of navigation the following vessels have been freighted at Hamilton port, about forty vessels having been loaded with staves, square timber, flour, wheat, &c.; 4,520 barrels flour, 20,838 bushels wheat, and 10,988 bushels peas, formed a portion of the freight.

THE VESSEL AGROUND.—The vessel reported aground at Fighting Island proves to be the schr. Leader with a cargo of coal. To-day we learn she has a scow along side lighting her off.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE CAPSIZED VESSEL.—The vessel lost in Lake Michigan, and as yet unknown, it is thought is the schr Ketchum of Cleveland, owned by L. P. & S. Burgess of that city. She left that port on the 23d, passed here the 24th, and has not since been heard from. One of the above firm left here to-day for Port Huron, where he would charter the tug lives with which to go in search of her. It is hardly possible that any of the crew were saved, as her small boat is attached to her. The Ketchum was a fine vessel and was commanded by Capt. Owen Mullen. She had no cargo on board.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SAD SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. Freeman, of Detroit, Capt. Newhall, with a cargo of 9,983 bushels of corn, shipped by J Aspinwall & Son, Detroit, and consigned to Messrs Griffin & McDonald, of Buffalo, struck on a reef some four miles above, on the Canada shore, during the height of the gale, last night, and before she could be beached or the boat cleared away, capsized, filled and sunk in twenty feet of water, between the beacon light and Canada shore, in the mouth of the Niagara river. The crew betook themselves to the rigging. Subsequently, the mate, Sylvester A Newhall, son of the master, three seamen and the cook, were washed off and lost. Capt Newhall and one seaman clung to the wreck until released by a Mr Harris and another fisherman, this morning. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............May 8

Clermont, Lockport, 4,738 bu corn, 3¼ tons shorts.

B A thorp, Joliet, 3000 bu oats.

Mary Emery, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 4,900 [illegible] starch.

Pacific, LaSalle, 5 800 bu corn.

Orator, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.

J B Preston, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 30 brls Ky lime.

Josephine, LaSalle, 119½ tons coal.

CLEARED............May 8.

Paragon, LaSalle.

Sun Shine, LaSalle.

Rail Splitter, LaSalle, 11,130 ft lumber, 7,000 shingles.

Marion, Seneca, 38,704 ft lumber.

L C Campbell, 15,000 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

George Morris, 71,837 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles.

Ocean Spray, Ottawa.

Cushman, Ottawa.

Golden Cloud, Ottawa.

Imperial, Lockport.

Angola, LaSalle, 56,842 ft lumber, 5,025 ft timber, 200 posts.

Sultan, Ottawa, 1,123 ft lumber, 600 ft siding, 5,000 shingles.

Belle, LaSalle.

Prairie Queen, Ottawa.

Edinburgh, Marseilles, 1,500 ft lumber.

H P Loomis, Athens.

Badger State, LaSalle.

Oneida, Ottawa.

R E Goodell, Ottawa, 500 h h furniture.

Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 100 brls salt, 3 brls roof cement.

American Star, LaSalle, 42,785 ft lumber.

Arctic, Morris.

Lemont, Lockport, 8,656 lbs merchandise.

Wm Merriam, Morris, 2,000 ft lumber, 35,000 shingles.

Cuba, Ottawa, 112 tons salt, 3 kegs nails.

Garibaldi, LaSalle, 12 560 ft lumber, 1,120 ft siding, 1,880 c posts, 5 brls salt.

Wave, Morris, 35,084 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles, 100 brls salt.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A extra New Milch Cow and Calf. Also, some Eastern manufactured Buggies. Can be seen in rear of No. 17 Congress street.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A fine lot of CAVALRY HORSES. For sale at Stables of F. STROMBERG, 302 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Dwelling, No. 194 Michigan avenue, on full lot, ground facing between five and six years to run. Improvements to be paid for by the lessor at the termination of the lease. The property will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of the subscriber, at 224 South Water street. G. H. RUGG.

FOR SALE—At Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street, near Washington street, two Rockaway's (new) one do (second-hand), five Open Buggies (new), on consignment and will be sold cheap.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—158 West Adams. Two suites of Rooms and Board can be had if applied for soon. Also a few single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can find desirable Rooms with Board in a private family, on North side, by addressing Post Office Box 2397.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, two pleasant front rooms suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING—28 Washington St. One suite of Rooms with Board can be had if applied for immediately at 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. A couple of Day Boarders can also find accommodations.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also their low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address Box 274.

LIEUT. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT'S ABSTRACT OF INFANTRY TACTICS, INCLUDING Exercises and Manoeuvres of Light-Infantry and Riflemen. For the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War, under the authority of an act of Congress of the 2nd of March, 1829, with thirty fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail free of postage. Published by MOSS, BRO. & CO., 430 Market street, Philadelphia.

TO 73 RANDOLPH STREET. S. S. BUFFUM, Has removed his stock of Boots and Shoes from No. 33 South Clark street, (Bank's Old Stand), to 73 Randolph street, bet. State and Dearborn.

THE GREATEST HIT MADE YET. "Down with the Serpent Flag Envelope," is selling in great quantities at $1.00 per thousand, at A. JUDSON HIGGINS' music store.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops, being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH CANTEENS, &C, may be had in any quantity of the Subscriber. Agency of JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 119 Randolph street. King bury Block.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in Foreign Countries are unsurpassed. All professional business conducted. OFFICES: Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office), St. Louis, Mo. (Old Custom House), Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block), London, (England), Paris, (France). Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

100 BXS PRIME CODFISH—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality, by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

200 BBLS. REFINED SYRUPS—New York, Baltimore and other brands. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and delivered. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. [illegible] Prints. [illegible] Stark Sheetings. [illegible] Appleton Sheetings. 25,000 STARK MILL BAGS. 10,000 LEWISTON DO. All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL. The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, Bedding and Feathers. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

TWENTY THOUSAND PER DAY. NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, And Letter Paper, Are printed and sent off in our orders. AMERICAN EAGLE Letter Paper and Envelopes. IRISH BRIGADE Envelopes and Letter Paper. NAVAL LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES Just the thing for Jack Tars. Hail Columbia ENVELOPES AND LETTER PAPER. Old Continental LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, And a great variety of other kinds. NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS Will be issued by us every day. ORDERS FILLED IMMEDIATELY In rotation as they are received. AN AMERICAN FLAG, With an appropriate inscription for a sign, Will be packed in each order amounting to Ten Dollars FREE OF CHARGE. P. MUNSON, Stationers' Hall, NO. 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ☞ Send three letter stamps and we will send samples of the different designs by mail.

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70 GREAT BARGAINS IN PAPER HANGINGS, To Close Out Stock. GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70 NEAR STATE STREET.

HAIR BRUSHES. HAIR BRUSHES. LOW & SONS' Satin Wood Oval—Very stiff and penetrating. LOW & SONS' Various Styles Russia Bristles. JOHN GOSWELL & CO'S Patent Trichoseron. JOHN GOSWELL & CO.'s Various Styles. Paris Buffalo Horn Oval, Paris Buffalo Horn Square, Paris Buffalo Horn Fancy Backs, Rosewood and Satinwood, fancy and plain, of every description at Low Prices. Tooth Brushes. We call particular attention to our assortment of this article, which usually consists of from 50 to 100 dozen, embracing all the best styles of Genuine London Brushes, and a great variety of Paris make, with plain and fancy Handles. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, opposite Tremont House.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, Just received by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH, The best article in use, sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c. at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, FLAGS from 5 inches to 4 feet long, Muslin, American and Regimental sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C., Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN S. GULLY, Mrs. GULLY. E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

GRINDSTONES!—GRINDSTONES!—[illegible] tons selected BEREA GRINDSTONES, For sale at manufacturer's prices by THOMAS HALE, North and Wells street Bridge.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 90 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 73 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Goods. [illegible]

MILITARY TELESCOPES. Just received, a new supply of Superior MILITARY TELESCOPES. A most useful article to all Military men. [illegible] at LOUIS MANASSE, Optician, [illegible] South Clark street, [illegible].

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME—Hereafter the doors will open at half past seven, and the curtain rise at eight o'clock. BENEFIT of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist, MR. COLLINS, Who has been received with large audiences and nightly encored in his three songs, "Bathsheba Sheila," "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "The Boys of Kilkenny." FRIDAY EVENING, May 10th, will be presented for the first time, the most popular Irish drama of the day, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, The Brides of Garryowen. Myles Na Coppaleen (with Songs)......Mr. Collins. Assisted by an excellent cast of characters. SPLENDID SCENERY BY J. W. WHYTAL. NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY D. PRATT. Appropriate Music and Original Irish Overture by T. F. LE BRUN. ☞ A grand Operatic Spectacle is in preparation, [illegible].

METROPOLITAN HALL. Freeborthyser's CELEBRATED ORIGINAL SWISS BELL-RINGERS WILL GIVE TWO GRAND CONCERTS, AS ABOVE, On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, May 13 & 14. On which occasion their entertainment will embrace in an eminent degree, selections from the most popular author, as performed by them on their beautiful NEW BELLS, SEA SHELLS, OYSTER MINSTRUMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE CLUBS! Silver Cornet Band and String Orchestra! Making an entertainment which, for musical combinations, CANNOT BE EQUALLED. Let every one who would see their acknowledged wonderful performances, embrace this opportunity. Let us hope it is not said that this Company are THE ORIGINAL SWISS BELL-RINGERS IN THE WORLD. Tickets 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. R. MORRIS, Business Agent.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. Seventh Concert. First Season. BRYAN MUSIC HALL, Monday Evening, May 13, 1861. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR... HANS BALATKA. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock punctually. Extra Tickets, 50 Cents; can be obtained at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, and Julius Bauer, in Larmon Block; and at the Banking Office of Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets. NO Tickets will be sold at the door.

WAIT FOR THE ELEPHANTS. E. F. & J. MABIE'S Mammoth Menagerie, and J. J. NATHANS' AMERICAN CIRCUS, COMBINED FOR 1861. J. J. NATHANS, MANAGER. Will exhibit at Chicago, (opposite the Court House) Thursday Friday and Saturday, May 9th, 10th and 11th. ADMISSION—Box 50 cents; Pit 25 cents; Children to Box 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m. Last performance Thursday night.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the immense great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster's reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans by Healy. The spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like, is furnished with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking ranges, numerous tables, &c., &c. Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, or applications [illegible]. THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

To Rent.

TO RENT CHEAP—The Store and Dwelling No. 14 North Halsted street, well finished and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to PEARSON & BATCHELLER, corner of Market and Adams streets.

TO RENT—A small furnished House, six rooms, near Union Park. The owner (a widow) wishes to board in the family. Apply on the premises, corner of Fulton and Peoria streets, or to MUDD & UPDIKE.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 152 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used for manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 160 North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—A Furnished House on Michigan avenue. Possession given 1st of May 1st. Inquire of A. R. BAWEN, No. 60 Randolph street.

TO RENT—On West Madison street, number 133½, a Store with Dwelling above; six rooms, with some fixtures, used as a Milliner's Shop. Also a good shop in rear of the above, and lots to lease on Madison street. Apply at Dr. DUCKS Store, corner Madison and South Clark streets, No. 132 Clark street (up stairs), from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the three story Brick Store, numbered 180 Lake street, between Wells and LaSalle streets. Also a Dwelling House, No. 136 Monroe street, with Barn. Inquire of WM. LOCK, No. 181 Lake street.

TO RENT—The five story Store No. 197 Lake street, now occupied by H. Leland. Possession May 1st. Also the three story house No. 347 State street. Apply to J. B. RICE, office No. 9, Second Floor, over 77 Dearborn street.

TO BE RENTED—Near Union Park, THREE FIRST CLASS HOUSES, With Gas, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, &c., and use of Stable if desired. Will be put in thorough repair. Rent low. Address Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room 6.

TO RENT—A beautiful Residence in the City of Waukegan. The house is of brick, of large dimensions, and stands upon the bluff out to the Lake Michigan. There are three acres of ground in the highest state of cultivation. Two Green Houses filled with every variety of choice flowers. The grounds will more than supply a large family with apples, pears, cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, pie plant, asparagus, &c. The Garden is already planted with the best of Vegetables. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mrs. S. B. COBB on the premises, or to PERRY & WILLIAMS, No. 12 and 13 Dickey's Building, Chicago.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. The House No. 286 Wabash avenue is for Rent. The Furniture will be sold cheap to the Lessee. If not disposed of on or before Sunday, the Furniture will be sold at Auction on MONDAY NEXT. For terms, &c., apply at the premises any day from 1 o'clock till 4, and also at No. 99 South Water street. —ALSO— For sale on reasonable terms, the Lot and Brick House No. 368 Wabash avenue.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 300 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 LaSalle street, Chicago.

TO RENT.— PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Wanted.

VESSEL WANTED—I want a vessel that will carry about 140 M., to go to Cedar River, on Green Bay, for Lumber. JOHN McCAFFERY, second yard south of Polk street Bridge.

WANTED—By a young man a situation as Clerk or Salesman. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Address J. W. C., Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A situation by a young man, to take charge of horses or drive team. Is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer in any way. Wishes to board for a reasonable compensation. Good reference given. Please address "S. H. W." Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man of thorough business experience as Salesman or General Clerk. Is willing to make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as steady employment. Best of city and country references given. Address "J. O." Tribune Office.

WANTED AT A BARGAIN—House and Lot, to purchase, in a respectable neighborhood. The cash will be paid. Price from $1000 to $3,000. Also—Money to City Real Estate for loans of $500, $1000, $2000, $3000, and upwards, for one, two or three years at very low rates of interest. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington streets.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash, a Dwelling House and Lot, or vacant Lot in a desirable location in this city. Apply to T. W. WOODS, at A. A. Putnam's, 158 Randolph street.

WANTED—By a young man who has had considerable experience in the business, a situation as a Miller. The best of references given. He is also a good stone Dresser. Would go in the country if desired. Address "T. W." at this office.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can make from THIRTY TO FORTY DOLLARS A week taking orders for our Illustrated Works. Ladies (now only partially employed) will find this very pleasant business. Apply to [illegible] & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, 17 South [illegible] No. 14 Calhoun Building. WALTER P. COTTER, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $100. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address J. MILLAM, No. 43½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., Etc., NO. 164 CLARK STREET.

F. [illegible] RIGBY & CO. [illegible] HANGINGS, AND House Painters. [illegible] 51 RA[illegible] [illegible] ST., CHICAGO.

General Notices.

THE ADVERTISER, BEING desirous of engaging in other business, [illegible] sale a [illegible] which can be made, by proper [illegible] large sale on the capital invested, [illegible] which there is no competition, [illegible] business qualifications, [illegible] ferred. Address "G. W. T." Tribune Office.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Girls with good references can be had at 143 Dearborn street, directly opposite the Post Office. Please call.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Marble and Slate beds. The latest improvements adopted. Cloth, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, &c. Old Tables [illegible] and Marble or Slate Beds. Also two Second Hand Marble Beds. [illegible] made and [illegible] promptly attended to. No. 78 Madison street, between Clark and Wells, Post Office Box [illegible]. A. B. GRIFFITH, Agent.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR THE YOUNG—"THE NIGHTINGALE."—A Collection of Songs, Chants and Hymns, designed for Juvenile Classes, Public Schools and Seminaries, with Juvenile Elementary Instruction. By W. O. & H. S. Perkins. The music [illegible]. Price [illegible]. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, and having Household Goods, etc., to dispose of, can dispose of them by a CASH purchaser by addressing a line to "M.," Post Office Box 3147.

CHANGE IN RUNNING TIME OF TRAINS TO ROSEHILL CEMETERY. First Train leaves Chicago and Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M., RETURNS AT 1:30 P. M. Giving 4 hours at the Cemetery. Second Train leaves at 3:30 P. M., RETURNING AT 6:30 P. M. Giving one hour at the Cemetery. FARE—Single Tickets, 25 cents each way; packages of ten Tickets, 15 cents each way. Tickets can be bought at the Railroad Depot. JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, President of Rosehill Cemetery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In drawing of April 20th, 1861, No. 17,078 drew $100,000; No. 15,261 drew $50,000, No. [illegible] drew $25,000. [illegible] principal prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, [illegible] New York.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Board of Public Works will this day occupy as their Office the Rooms at the Court House. On the second floor, directly opposite and [illegible] "The Mayor's Office." Water Rents are now payable at this office. [illegible] TINKHAM, Secretary Board of Public Works. Chicago, May 6th, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN For the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders. Trains leave Illinois Central Depot at 7 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., [illegible]. Chicago, April 27th. J. BARRERA.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. W. B. OGDEN, Receiver. Pittsburg, April 3d, 1861. The interest due May 1st 1861, on the Chicago Depot Bonds of the P., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Marine Bank, Chicago, at any time after that date. J. F. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business that may come before the Company, will take place on Wednesday, June 5th, 1861, at the Company's Office, 15 Dearborn street. [illegible] J. KNISELY, Sec'y.

TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBER DEALERS.—The subscriber will receive written proposals until the 8th of June next, for furnishing materials and doing the following job of work, viz: To build a white oak timber DAM, (and fastened, &c.) across the Kankakee River six miles below Wilmington, of about the following dimensions, viz: from the [illegible] [illegible] timber, [illegible] planks or [illegible] [illegible]. Canal navigation open to this point. Also, to repair and improve the LOCK at said dam by raising its lower end [illegible] and lowering the miter sill, [illegible] to [illegible] cubic yards of river bed at Wilmington. Proposals may be made for all or for separate portions of the above work, or for furnishing materials only. [illegible] May be had [illegible] Wilmington, [illegible]. Wilmington, Will County, Ill., May 1st, 1861.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 118 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Receipts given and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

2,000,000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale at $1 per 100, $3 per 1000. Plants carefully packed, &c., and large quantities at reduced rates. Our Plants are superior in quality and well rooted, and we invite customers to call and see our plants before purchasing elsewhere, at MORGAN'S Nursery, corner of Centre and Racine Road, (near Fullerton's bridge), Chicago, Ill. Address JOHN DAVIS, P. O. Box 3014, Chicago, Ill.

WATER PIPE, WATER PIPE. 1½, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. P. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal sts., Chicago.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 195 South Water street, P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Illinois. Any consignment of goods that may be sent to him will be put upon [illegible] to deal in no [illegible] of the best quality—Strawberry, and will sell plants of the Wilson's Albany [illegible] variety in any quantities.

ANTHRACITE COAL. THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. I am now receiving LEHIGH LUMP, for Foundry use, BLOSSBURG, for Smithing use, LACKAWANA, large egg size, LACKAWANA, stove size, LACKAWANA, [illegible]. A. H. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street, above Wells street Bridge.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove is [illegible]. The genuine article can only be found at the [illegible] Agent at the State street, between Monroe and Adams [illegible]. A good assortment of Housekeeping [illegible].

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. Effective, Cheap and Durable. Fits any wash tub or stationary tub. Does the work in one-fourth the time with one fourth the labor, and without injury to the cloth. For sale by the House furnishing trade generally. All parties are cautioned against manufacturing or using Wringers with Vulcanized India Rubber Rolls not furnished by us, under penalty of the law. METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO.

Announcements.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES B. WELLS, of Kane County, believing that the candidate for Clerk has been from the town as long as modesty requires, would announce himself as Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH of the City of La Salle, in La Salle County, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division. Election to be held on the 1st Monday in June next.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, William S. McWilliams did, on the [illegible] day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, a certain mortgage bearing date the day and year aforesaid, [illegible] [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, A. D. [illegible] Atkins, on the eleventh day of January, [illegible] [illegible]

The above sale is hereby postponed [illegible]. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is further postponed to Friday, [illegible]. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to [illegible] day, the 4th day of May, 1861, at the same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Monday, the 6th day of May, 1861, at the same hour and place. CHARLES A. GREGORY.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Monday, May 13th, 1861, at the same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY]

Editors and Proprietors [illegible]

ALFRED COWLES

OFFICE No. 51 CLARK STREET

[illegible subscription terms]

"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

THREE CHEERS FOR ST. L[OUIS] AND CAPT. LYON.

Capt. Lyon of the United States [Army], at the Arsenal in St. Louis, marched [out to] the Secession camp in the outskirts of [the] city, yesterday, and with the volunteers under his command, surrounded the [Se]cession minute men, and compelled [an] unconditional surrender!

That's vigorous, prompt, and necessary treatment—a proper commentary on [the] action of the Missouri Legislature, a safeguard against any other treasonable gathering of the sort in that city. [The] reasons for adopting it are set forth [in] Capt. Lyon's letter to the commander of the Secession forces. To one acquainted with Missouri politics and the base scoundrelism of Claib Jackson, the [Mis]souri *Republican* and their adherents and satellites, the statement will be eminently satisfactory. They now are [ene]mies of the Government. Their purpose was treasonable from the beginning. [The] very arms in their hands were stolen from the United States, and their assemblage [at] St. Louis at this time was to possess themselves of the contents of the Arsenal [at] that place, or, failing in that, to act as guard over any arms which might [be] brought into the State to be used against the loyal men; and to overturn the Government of the people's choice. Every good citizen will rejoice that they were compelled to surrender their illegal weapons, and that for a while, at least, not for all time, their power for mischief is taken away.

It is a mournful fact to chronicle [that] on the return of the troops from the captured camp they were attacked on a street corner by a mob, after the fashion of Baltimore, and their fire, returned for the missiles sent, killed between twenty and [thir]ty men, women and children. We have only to say that it is the fortune of war [that] the innocent often suffer with the guilty. We hope that Capt. Lyon will not suffer the matter to rest; that he will cause rigid inquiry to be made, and the offenders, though of his own force, to be punished.

THE OLD SEPOY.

The whole city was astounded yesterday morning by a proposition in Mr. Wentworth's paper to mob the banks and divide the contents of their vaults among the mobbers on approved Mexican principles. The following are the paragraphs in the *Democrat* referred to:

"*There is danger of a mob in our city. The laborers will never be cheated out of their work by the wages. They are entitled to their money [illegible]* [illegible]

"On Saturday night next the laborers must be paid [illegible] [illegible]

"Laborers of Chicago, arouse! Will you longer be the tools of knaves? [illegible] [illegible]

"Arouse laborers, arouse! It is your own ... [illegible] racy of Chicago. They are fattening upon your BLOOD. The remedy is in your hands! Arouse!"

The words we have quoted above are the words of a fiend. An incitement to peaceable and order loving citizens, to burn and pillage their fellow citizens, and by consequence to murder them while defending their property—we can conceive of nothing more heinous in the rolls of crime. The Sepoy who indited it should be confined in the penitentiary and subjected to thirty lashes per diem for a term of years. After his paper came out, the wretch fled in the utmost terror to a place of refuge, imagining that the aroused vengeance of the community would be upon him. He ventured on the streets in daylight, and it was not till afternoon that he could be persuaded that it was safe for him to be seen by respectable citizens. The only form taken by the public indignation was a series of condemnatory resolutions by the Board of Trade, and an action for damages in the amount of $100,000 lodged against him by a private citizen.

The only result to be apprehended however, is that such an article, at such a time, will at the South grow into a mighty mob ravaging the streets of Chicago, demanding bread and taking blood—thereby inspiring the traitors with the idea that their miserable predictions are being verified in the very granary of the North. [We do] not secretly in league with Jeff. Davis, Wentworth is doing all he can to promote the cause of the rebels, *first*, by inciting bloodshed and rapine in our streets, and *second*, by holding out the idea that there is an element in our midst which can be turned at any moment to the work of overthrowing the laws and cutting the throats of the law abiding citizens. It is not worth while to deny that there is or ever has been such an element in our city. Wentworth himself is the only man in Chicago of the diabolical instincts to dream of such a thing.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment of Illinois volunteers (Col. McArthur), are stationed at points on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Sandoval and St. Louis. The purpose had in view in placing them there is obviously to guard that important road, and to be within convenient reach of St. Louis upon any treasonable occasion in that quarter. Col. Cook's regiment remains at Alton, within call of the loyal citizens of St. Louis.

POLITICS IN THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The TRIBUNE denies that there was any political influence exercised in the choice of regimental officers at Springfield. It may be so, but some things look equally awry the other way. Why was Owen Lovejoy (the Hon. Republican Representative of the Third Congressional District) so faithful in his attendance at the Capitol until the regiments were fully organized? How was it that when Mr. Washburne's particular friend, Capt. Chetlain, was selected by the requisite number of companies as Colonel, and Captain Paddock, of Bureau as Lieutenant Colonel, that Mr. Lovejoy declared—that they must should not be so placed," and effectually broke up the arrangement, and in doing so deprived three companies of as brave fellows as ever carried a musket of their right to be organized in the regiments. The influence of Mr. Lovejoy was warrantable, and has naturally excited a feeling of indignation, not only in political circles, but among the men that were thus excluded from participation in the war and among their friends. These companies—Capt. Paddock's, Capt. Barry's and Capt. Farr's—all from Bureau county, returned home yesterday, disgusted and muttering curses deep [illegible] against the Honorable Representative. We had hoped that partizanship would have been ignored in all the preparations for the approaching struggle. It is proper that it should be; and those who allow their personal ambition to prompt them to take a different course will surely be numbered at a fitting time.

ANSWER.—Here is a statement importing, *first*, that Mr. Lovejoy is sufficiently potent to make and unmake regiments in defiance of the volunteers themselves, and of Capt. Pope, U. S. A., engaged in mustering the soldiers in; *second*, that Mr. Lovejoy deliberately defeated Capt. Chetlain (Republican), and put in Capt. [illegible]